

FBIS-APA-86-218
Wednesday
12 November 1986
Vol IV No 218

Daily Report

12

ASIA & PACIFIC



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DAILY REPORT

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SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EC SANCTIONS AGAINST SYRIA

OW111417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Japan understands with sympathy the steps taken by the European Community (EC) to employ sanctions against Syria for that country's alleged involvement in an attempt to bomb an Israeli passenger jet in Britain, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. A statement by Yoshio Hatano, director-general for public information and cultural affairs, condemned the bombing attempt which occurred in April.

The EC's actions include a ban on weapons exports to Syria, suspension of the exchange of dignitaries and tighter monitoring of the activities of Syrian Embassy staff in Europe and of Syrian Airlines flights.

Japan intends to refuse arms exports, limit the size of diplomatic missions, deny entry to all foreigners expelled from other countries on suspicion of terrorist activity, and tighten up immigration procedures, the statement said. Outlining the current state of Japan's relations with Syria, the Foreign Ministry statement said no Syrian Airlines flight currently terminates in Japan.

The statement reiterated Japan's commitment to cooperate in the struggle against international terrorism, and indicated Japan's intention to promote among Arab nations including Syria dialogue aimed at the prevention of terrorism.

REPORTAGE ON AQUINO'S 4-DAY VISIT CONTINUES

Aquino on Military

OW110401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday the military in her country is under the control of Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos who is "perfectly" on her side, according to Japanese sources. She also said she is confident that a draft constitution will be approved in a plebiscite scheduled for February 2. The Philippine military is on full alert amid rumors of an impending coup against her nine-month-old government.

Aquino made the remarks in a meeting with Shintaro Ishihara, a lawmaker in the House of Representatives, at the Akasaka State Guesthouse on the second day of her four-day visit here. Ishihara was a close friend of her assassinated husband Benigno Aquino.

Aquino also met former Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka and said the communist insurgency and other problems in the Philippines will be resolved if the country's economy improves. The economy poses the most difficult problem facing the country, which has a population of 55 million, the sources quoted the president as telling Kosaka, who is chairman of the Japan-Philippine Parliamentarians' Forum of Friendship. Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, a member of the forum, was also present at the meeting.

Aquino also met Gov. of Tokyo Shunichi Suzuki Tuesday morning at the guesthouse in downtown Tokyo.

Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW110617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone extended encouragement and support to the Philippines for its nation-building efforts Tuesday at a luncheon he hosted for President Corazon Aquino. In return, Aquino expressed her firm determination to maintain freedom and democracy in the Philippines and try to play a role in Asia and the Pacific. Aquino arrived here Monday for a four-day state visit.

Referring to the birth of the Aquino government, Nakasone told her, "the way in which the transition of government took place in your country became the center of world attention, and it was a demonstration of the wisdom and courage of Your Excellency and of all the Philippine people that it was accomplished without bloodshed." Nakasone applauded the fact that Aquino had maintained an approach of ranking peace and love as the most precious values.

He extended his "sincere words of encouragement" to Aquino and the Philippine people, who he said are undertaking new nation-building efforts such as establishment of a new constitution, establishment of public peace and order and reconstruction of the economy.

Aquino, speaking in Japanese, thanked Nakasone for his invitation to the luncheon, and said the Philippines and Japan are members of the family of Asia.

She referred to the follies and failings which she said have held back progress. Despite the Philippines' blessings such as resources, cost-efficient labor and a large well-educated managerial and entrepreneurial class, "our political leaders managed to squander everything and leave us broken at the bottom of the pile," she said. But the Filipino people rose not just against the old government but for values that now shape their future -- democracy, the rule of law and freedom, she said. [passage omitted]

Aquino said she will try to make her country strong and play a role to shore up the Free World's defenses in the Pacific and consolidate the stability of the region.

'Text' of Aquino Speech

OW110457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The following is a full text of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's speech delivered Tuesday at a luncheon hosted in her honor by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in his official residence.

Our two countries have a shared history that goes back a long way. And I think both of us, knowing the lessons of the past, look to a future together with hope and expectation. There is a lot we can do together. Both our nations are part of a region whose future seems certain to be one of dynamic achievement. There is a wealth of opportunities to bring progress and prosperity to even the most downtrodden and impoverished areas of this region, and therefore a lasting peace to the Pacific.

Sometimes, as I view all that can be done and consider how far short of the great promise we have fallen, I think it is only the follies and failings of men that have held us back. Mine is a country blessed with resources, with cost-efficient labor, with a large well-educated managerial and entrepreneurial class, with potential access to many markets because of our geographical location and political and historic links. Indeed, 20 years ago we were second only to you in our region in terms of wealth. Despite such blessings, our political leaders managed to squander everything and leave us broken at the bottom of the pile. Yet if I am tempted to condemn men for squandered opportunities, I have only to turn to your great country and its unbroken line of wise and patriotic leadership to be reminded of what man can achieve.

It was human endeavor and discipline that rebuilt your great country from the ashes of war. When the omens were bleak and the resources at hand slight, the people and leadership of Japan showed what can be done when the will to succeed is there. You came back from the darkness of economic devastation because you had the will. Yours is a success founded on national commitment. Everybody was a member of the team that put Japan on course for the economic successes that have transformed your country.

We now in the Philippines face a similar challenge of reconstruction. My government took over an economy laid waste by its predecessor's war against, and plunder of its own people. As was the case in Japan, the beginning is not easy. Old conflicts have to be put to rest, a new consensus on which the nation can build its future has to be found.

Yet the foundation for that is in place. The people power revolution in February, when our nation rose in the streets to confirm their verdict at the polls, is the stone on which the new Philippines is being built. The people rose not just against the old regime but for certain values that now shape our future. These are democracy, the rule of law, and above all freedom. But this is the freedom where neighbor lives in respect and harmony with neighbor; where each Filipino respects and contributes to the common goal of bringing progress to all.

Our new freedom is too precious to allow its abuse. Hence we have moved as quickly as we can to underwrite the victory of democracy with a new constitution. At this time, only I and my vice-president, Salvador Laurel, are democratically elected officials. We had to dismantle the non-democratic and corrupt power structures and move as quickly as we could to democracy in a framework of constitutional law and protected freedoms. Now the constitution is drafted and will be put to a popular plebiscite in early February. If the constitution is approved, this will be followed by national and local elections within next year. Thus, in just a little over a year after the people power revolution, my presidency will be supported by the fully fledged institutions of a democratic state.

This swift transition back to full democracy has been helped by the democratic mandate that I have enjoyed. As has often been pointed out, ours was not a revolution to depose a government, so much as one to install the duly elected one in its place. An enabling revolution to continue the work of democratic change began by my electoral victory and soon to be completed by the establishment of all the other necessary institutions of a democracy and the elections of officials to fill them. While the process is not complete, there is no reason for apprehension for its proceeds from the unshakeable foundation of the people's victory in my election to the presidency. My presidency is the cornerstone of the new house that we are building for democracy in my country.

And so let me be clear: There is not room in the new Philippines for those who will not accept the ways of democracy. While I am anxious to resolve the communist insurgency bloodlessly, I will not tolerate a non-democratic challenge to our government and people from any quarter.

With a strong democracy in place, we have a firm basis for moving forward as a united country. My presidency runs until 1992 and in that time I have every expectation that I will oversee the same concerted burst of directed national energy that did so much for Japan. Many of the economic conditions for this are already in place. My economic ministers have been able to re-engage our economy by proper management at home and through successful negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank. They have given us the seal of good housekeeping. They have eased the terms and conditions for our economic recovery program. The restoration of honesty and discipline to the management of our economy has enabled us to win the endorsement of the international lending institutions for a growth rate next year of 5.5 percent.

The role of your government as a bilateral donor has also been one of support and understanding. You understand both the humanitarian imperative and the capacity of the Filipino to help himself and his neighbors once he is given the means. We applaud you for it. The Philippine people are emerging from a great national trial and I think the Japanese people both sympathize with what we have gone through and recognize the role for Japan to help in our endeavor of recovery and development.

We have been honored by the attention the drama of our election and revolution attracted here in Japan. There was a bond of support amongst the Japanese people that we appreciate. And if I may add a personal note I remember also with gratitude the reaction of the Japanese people to the assassination of my husband, Ninoy Aquino. We appreciated your support then and we appreciate it now. We are encouraged in our effort to rebuild our country by the unwavering support and steady assistance that the people and government of Japan have given to our country in the past, a record of commitment to the welfare of our people that is the ground of our hope for your continuing help in our new effort.

I hope what we are seeking to do in the Philippines can be a source of pride not just to us but our friends in Japan. And not just shared pride, but a sense of regional security as well. For a strong Philippines will shore up the Free World's defenses in the Pacific and nail down the stability of the region. We want to succeed in the Philippines so we can do our part for the rest of Asia and the world. Under your leadership, Prime Minister Nakasone, Japan understands this desire to reach for goals transcending strictly national interest and will therefore appreciate our haste to recover the strength to carry our share of our common dream of peace and progress in the Pacific.

Addresses Lawmakers

OW111135 Takyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino emphasized the importance of democracy and parliamentary deliberation in a speech to Japanese lawmakers here Tuesday. She also called for Japanese confidence in the prospects for future Philippine economic development.

"Our people wanted democracy back and the first eight months have been an effort to restore it as fully as possible," Aquino told more than 100 Japanese parliamentarians at the official residence of the House of Representatives speaker near the Diet building. Aquino is on a four-day state visit here since Monday, her third overseas trip since she became president after the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos in February.

"Right or wrong, only the laws that people themselves make through their fully elected representatives will have acceptance and support," she said. She referred to the completion of a new Philippine draft constitution that will be submitted to a referendum next February. While there is presently no parliament in her country, Aquino said she consults directly with the people about their problems and what they think the solutions should be.

Among those attending the Tuesday meeting were Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komeito Party, and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Socialist Party.

Aquino said she wants to rebuild the Philippine economy through private enterprises, both foreign and Filipino. She said her country has appealed to friendly nations to support the Philippines' economic recovery. "We need outright aid -- that is true at this point in time," Aquino said. However, she added "but more importantly we need Japan's expression of faith in the promise of Philippine progress."

RECORD TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S. SCORED IN OCTOBER

OW110813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Japan had a record monthly trade surplus of 5.00 billion dollars with the United States in October, reflecting continued brisk shipments of synthetic textiles, cars and office equipment, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Tuesday. The previous record bilateral surplus of 4.83 billion dollars was registered in September.

Japan's overall trade surplus on a customs clearance basis in October hit the third highest level ever of 7.81 billion dollars, exceeded only by the record high of 8.95 billion dollars in September and the second largest black ink of 8.10 billion dollars in July. There was a 4.35 billion dollar surplus in October last year.

Exports to the U.S. rose 24.2 percent last month over a year earlier to a record 7.50 billion dollars but imports showed a small 6.0 percent gain to 2.50 billion dollars.

Overall exports also swelled to a record monthly high of 19.14 billion dollars, 19.4 percent more than a year before, while imports declined 3.0 percent to 11.33 billion dollars. Japan's car exports showed a 15.5 percent year-on-year increase to 3.80 billion dollars. But on a quantitative basis the car shipments dropped 10.4 percent from a year earlier to 583,901 units for the fourth consecutive monthly setback, marking the first double-digit decrease on record.

Meanwhile, Japan's imports from the European Community (EC) reached a monthly record of 1.81 billion dollars, up 121.6 percent from the same month a year before, surpassing the previous peak of 1.27 billion dollars registered in July. Ministry officials said the sharp rise in imports from the EC stemmed from increased shipments of alcoholic drinks, gasoline, cars and gold.

Japan's trade surplus with the EC shrank to 985.44 million dollars -- the 26th highest monthly level -- from 1.86 billion dollars in September, the report said.

South Korea replaced China as the third largest trading partner with Japan in October, following the United States and the EC. Japan's exports to South Korea rose 49.4 percent last month over October 1985 to 948.22 million dollars while imports hit a monthly record of 640.68 million dollars, up 54.7 percent from a year earlier.

Both exports to and imports from China suffered declines of 23.8 percent and 2.0 percent to 850.88 million dollars and 512.82 million dollars, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR APPROVED FY 1986

OW111231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The House of Councillors (upper house) passed Tuesday a supplementary budget for fiscal 1986 ending next March, which reduces the size of the original budget by 263.8 billion yen to 53,824.8 billion yen. The bill had earlier passed the House of Representatives.

With the supplementary budget approved by the Diet, the focus of Diet deliberations will shift to other significant bills including eight bills reforming the Japanese National Railways (JNR) and bills revising insurance laws for the elderly.

Based on the 3-trillion yen package of economy-stimulating measures, the supplementary budget appropriates 549 billion yen for public works such as disaster relief works and measures to cope with deflation stemming from the yen's appreciation. The fund will be covered by the floatation of construction bonds.

In revenue, the supplementary budget reduced the initial budget by 1,253.4 billion yen, due to an estimated overall revenue shortage. To cover the shortage, the supplementary budget reduced by 450.2 billion yen national tax allocated to local governments as subsidies. It also cut reserve funds by 410 billion yen and drew 440.5 billion yen from surplus funds carried over from fiscal 1985.

The government will go ahead with the approved budget in an effort to achieve a 4 percent economic growth projected by the government, helped by relaxed monetary conditions stemming from the fourth discount rate cut and the recent stable exchange rate of the yen against the dollar.

NODONG SINMUN FLAILS SIGUR'S TALKS WITH DJP LEADERS

SK110357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 10 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November commentary: "The Ringleader of Strangling Democracy Who Came With a Whip in His Hand"]

[Text] Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, came to South Korea and, on 8 November, met the puppet National Assembly speaker and No Tae-u, the DJP chairman. At this meeting, the puppet National Assembly speaker said that they are strongly pushing ahead with an operation to eliminate the impure forces at the risk of sacrifice; and No Tae-u said that as radical leftist forces are linked with some political party, force has to be used. In response to this, Sigur expressed understanding, saying that such things are possible [kurolsuinnun ilirago]. He repeated the same position in the press conference prior to his departure.

It should not be overlooked that Sigur who hurriedly came to South Korea -- worried about the recent developments in South Korea characterized by serious confrontation between democracy and fascism -- defended the Chon tu-hwan ring's atrocious suppression, saying that such things are possible.

In South Korea at present, unprecedentedly vicious and brutal suppressive rackets are being conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans' clique. The puppets are carrying out all-out suppression of the patriotic democratic forces all over South Korea, while disclosing the fabricated cases of wall papers at Seoul National University and of attempting to build a Marxist-Leninist party and of regarding the opposition party lawmaker's remarks calling for reunification as state policy as a problem.

The fascist clique's frenzy is at its climax in the wake of the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University. The puppets are conducting rackets of arresting patriotic students everywhere, issuing search instructions to arrest 80 additional key members of the Student League for National Salvation. With an A-degree extraordinary alert order in effect, the police have intensified their street patrol and checking and search operations. The campuses are frequently closed and the students' independent activities blocked. The evil hand of suppression is extended to the opposition party and the off-stage opposition democratic forces as well.

The puppets sentenced Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Mintongnyon [the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification], to a 3-year prison term; demanded a 15-year imprisonment for Chang Ki-pyo, director of the policy department of the organization; and issued an arrest warrant for the secretary general of this organization. The puppets forcibly escorted and arrested Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and the spokesman for the Council for Promotion of Democracy, suppressing them. They have also issued an order to force the off-stage opposition organization Mintongnyon to voluntarily disband by 10 November.

The fascist clique's rule by guns and bayonets, in which the manner of suppression is more vicious than ever before and in which the object of punishment is unlimited and indiscriminate, is far worse than that of the Yusin dictatorship. The trampling upon human rights in South Korea is in the worst stage. Therefore, the act of Sigur who defended the Chon Tu-hwan ring's savage suppressive politics has approved and encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious and brutal wielding of bayonets committed in the names of patriotism.

Whenever there is a serious crisis in its colonial rule in South Korea, the United States tries to ease the crisis. Last spring -- when the South Korean dictatorship was seriously threatened as the movement for constitutional revision by the opposition party and the off-stage opposition forces was further expanded and developed encouraged by developments in the Philippines, and the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle was underway -- the U.S. imperialist leaders came to South Korea one after another and attempted to invigorate traitor Chon Tu-hwan, babbling about the strengthening of assistance and cooperation, and to ease the situation by providing him with a dual tactic of suppression on the one hand and appeasement on the other hand and the strategy of grand mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties. The true objective of Sigur's South Korea junket is the same.

The social confusion and unstable political scene in South Korea have reached an extreme these days. The anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the students and the people is being waged vigorously all over South Korea. This is rapidly growing and intensifying with an unstoppable force. In contrast, the colonial anticommunist fascist system which the U.S. imperialists attempt to sustain by military dictatorship is falling apart like a wet earthen fence.

Sigur, babbling about understanding, handed a fascist club to the puppets. Detestably, Sigur babbled about protecting human rights and the mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties. How can he babble about protection of human rights while defending the most vicious suppressive politics in South Korea? How can he babble about the mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties while defending the attempt to suppress the opposition party? The deceptive nature of the protection of human rights and mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties has been revealed once again. The act of Sigur shows well that all the suppressive maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are in fact conducted under the U.S. imperialists' direction and manipulation.

The U.S. imperialists should squarely see today's reality of South Korea, act sensibly, and should not encourage the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's ring, forsaken by the people, toward suppression of the people. If the U.S. imperialists continue to step up suppression, the South Korean students and people, who are waging a stubborn and unyielding struggle even in prison, singing a song of victory, will not tolerate it.

U.S. 'DEMANDS' OPENING OF SOUTH KOREAN MARKETS

SK120323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 8 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November article: "Opening of South Korean Markets and Its Consequences"]

[Text] Last October, the U.S. imperialists demanded that the South Korean puppets import U.S. farm products, including potatoes. Earlier, in August they demanded that South Korea open markets for 19 items of U.S. farm products and industrial goods, including oranges and construction equipment, and lower import duties for 27 U.S. items, including chemical goods. The U.S. demands for opening more South Korean markets in a bid to find markets for its industrial goods and farm products were repeated many times this year.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists completed their trade negotiations with the South Korean puppets which had continued for 1 year. As a result, the U.S. imperialists have obtained from the puppets the guarantee not only for opening markets for U.S. tobacco and insurance firms, but also for protecting U.S. intellectual property rights in South Korea, including trademark rights, copyrights, and patent rights. Such repeated demands of the U.S. imperialists for opening markets for U.S. industrial goods and farm products in South Korea show that the U.S. pressure on South Korea is ever-escalating.

In 1983, the United States forced the South Korean puppets to liberalize imports of 32 items of U.S. goods to South Korea and lower tariffs on 23 items of U.S. goods. In 1985, it also forced the puppets to open markets for 34 items of U.S. goods, including small-type electronic computers and machine tools, and put pressure on them to open the market even for the U.S. banks and other firms in the service field.

Because of such U.S. pressures, the number of import-liberalized items of U.S. goods increased from 1,907 in 1978 to 7,915 in 1985. The ratio of the import liberalization of U.S. goods increased from 64.9 percent in 1978 to 87.8 percent in 1985. It has been reported that the ratio of the import liberation of U.S. goods will reach 91.6 percent this year.

The U.S. imperialists, who have made the South Korean economy their colonial and subjugated one and have thus completely destroyed the national industries and rural economy of South Korea by infiltrating several hundred billion dollars of monopolistic capital and more than 1,000 monopolistic enterprises into South Korea for the past 40 odd years, are today trying to suffocate the South Korean economy under the pretext of free trade and market opening.

The United States is advertising as if the step for opening markets in South Korea for U.S. goods has contributed to alleviating the trade dispute between both sides and is conducive to both the United States and South Korea. The theory of mutual benefits is a word invented to justify the imperialists aggression against other countries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should not have any delusion toward imperialism. The aggressive nature of imperialists will never change.

The U.S. demands for opening markets in South Korea are by no means intended to give benefits to South Korea. The U.S. economic infiltration into South Korean markets is nothing but an expression of the U.S. policy to more thoroughly and completely subjugate and dominate South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have put pressure on South Korea in all fields in a bid to firmly hold on to it as a market for their goods. The U.S. imperialists have not only forced South Korea to unconditionally receive their export goods, but have also threatened South Korea, saying that if South Korea does not respond to U.S. demands the United States will decrease the number of South Korean export goods from the U.S. preferential tariff.

Article 301 of the U.S. Law on Trade and Tariff, which is a U.S. domestic law, includes a provision which stipulates that in case the United States finds itself in an unfavorable situation in trade with foreign countries it will impose relevant retaliation on them. The U.S. imperialists have adopted this provision as one of their major levers in expanding markets for their goods in foreign countries and in infiltrating their capital into foreign countries.

Clamoring about Article 301 of the Law on Trade and Tariff, the United States forced South Korea to open markets for U.S. insurance firms, claiming that South Korea's opposition to opening markets for U.S. insurance firms is an unfair act. Giving in to this, last year the Chon Tu-hwan ring opened the import of 235 items of U.S. goods whose import had been restricted. It has also opened in advance the import of 1 1/2 items of U.S. goods, including canned pork, fruit, and machinery, which were originally scheduled to be imported after 1986.

The opening of markets for U.S. tobacco and insurance firms in South Korea in September according to the results of the trade negotiations with the United States last summer was also a treacherous step taken as a result of U.S. pressure. It is the situation the puppets are facing today to have to take even poison if they are told to do so by their bosses.

The U.S. imperialists have also demanded that their intellectual property rights, including property patent rights, trademark rights, copyrights, and intellectual property rights on electronic computers and semi-conductors, be protected in South Korea. The U.S. demands for the protection U.S. intellectual property rights are designed to exercise the right of monopolizing their art works, publications, and inventions and to strengthen their economic and technological domination, subjugation, and plunder of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' economic pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. goods has aggravated the crisis in the overall social and economic fields of South Korea. The South Korean markets which have been widely opened for U.S. goods due to the U.S. imperialists' pressure are the economic fields which U.S. monopolistic enterprises can dominate without difficulty if they stretch out their claws of economic aggression.

Because of the exercise of the U.S. intellectual property rights, including property patent rights and copyrights, the South Korean economy has faced a serious crisis. According to a report, in its chemical industry sector, in which products cannot be produced without relying on foreign technology, South Korea will have to pay 60 billion won annually to the United States in the future for its property patent rights in the production of agricultural chemicals and medical supplies.

The U.S. property patent right on the South Korean chemical industry, which is directly and indirectly connected with other industries, will not only have a great effect on the overall industries of South Korea, but will also expedite its economic and technological subjugation to the United States. Due to the protection of U.S. copyrights in South Korea, South Korea has to pay more than \$1 billion annually for the use of U.S. copyrights. This burden will be imposed on the shoulders of South Korean publication and printing firms.

The opening of South Korean markets for U.S. insurance firms will result in allowing U.S. insurance firms to monopolize insurance markets in South Korea and will bring an annual profit of \$4-5 billion to U.S. insurance firms. The U.S. infiltration into the insurance markets of South Korea is not aimed merely at monopolizing the insurance markets. According to reports of South Korean publications, the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. insurance firms is a preliminary strategic arrangement in a bid to mobilize huge amounts of capital collected from South Korean insurance markets and, with this money, to conduct money-making business, stock buying and selling business, and land speculation when foreign investment is liberalized in South Korea in the future.

The opening of markets for U.S. cigarettes will not only impose a loss of more than \$500 million annually on South Korean rural villages, but will also have a serious effect on South Korean tobacco producers.

South Korea, which has been turned into a land of chronic starvation because of the U.S. policy of forcibly selling U.S. surplus agricultural products, will be dealt a double blow because of the new U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. agricultural products, including potatoes.

The U.S. economic pressure on South Korea has aroused strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among the South Korean people. A government-patronized organ in South Korea, indicating that the U.S. economic pressure has aroused strong anti-U.S. sentiment among the people, has expressed deep concerns, stressing that the anti-U.S. sentiment has reached a very serious stage.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea, including the students' occupation of U.S. organs in South Korea, is a result of the South Korean people's protest against the U.S. economic pressure on South Korea. The U.S. maneuvers for aggression and the subsequent anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people have strengthened and developed into a massive struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the puppet regime. That anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy in South Korea is the reflection of the demand of the times. The South Korean people will not stop their struggle until their demand has been achieved.

NAKASONE'S SDI STATEMENT CALLED 'TRICKERY'

SK111519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- Nakasone was quoted as saying if the U.S. "Star Wars" program was related to nuclear weapons, he would stop joining in its researches.

NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a short commentary branding this statement of Nakasone as a thinly-veiled trickery.

It reads in part:

Did Nakasone have no idea that the "Star Wars" program was a plan for the provocation of a nuclear war aimed at a forestalling nuclear strike at the world's progressive forces when he got involved in its researches query.

It is nobody's secret that the Japanese reactionaries have participated in the program, urged by the aggressive intention to stretch their hands of militarist expansion even to outer space through nuclear collusion with the United States.

The "Star Wars" program becoming the target of stronger opposition and denunciation of the Japanese people and other peoples of broad circles the world over, Nakasone was trying to hide the heinous color of the Japanese reactionaries by such ridiculous trick.

It is brain-cudgelling of samurai-fashion.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

SK110442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by Andrei Bundjulov, first secretary of its Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chong-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Vasil Hubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTHERN SUPPRESSION

SK110705 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 8 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November commentary: "Power of Popular Masses Is Stronger Than Guns and Bayonets"]

[Text] At a press conference on 7 November, the puppet minister of labor babbling about the expulsion of impure elements lurking in the labor circles, and the immediate dissolution of an illegal group, threatened that strong steps would be taken against them.

On that day, the puppet minister of education prattled at the opening ceremony of a training center for teachers that the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle is a radical leftist struggle and that the students' movement will never be tolerated.

Those who are being branded as impure elements and procommunist leftist radicals by the puppets are the progressive workers, youths, and students who are carrying out the just struggle for the independence and democracy of society, for the rights to existence, and for national reunification in South Korea. When we take this into consideration, we can say that the outcries of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junior gangstery reveal their attempt to stamp out the labor movement and students movement rapidly growing in South Korea and harshly crack down upon the patriotic forces.

The puppets repress anyone who incurs their displeasure by branding him as a subversive procommunist element, thus attempting to legalize their act. Such an act can be perpetrated only by such a cruel fascist dictatorial fanatics like the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

We would like to ask the puppets if the workers and students in South Korea have organized illegal organizations even though they can organize independent labor unions which represent their interests and if they conducted illegal mass gatherings even though the freedom of assembly and demonstration is guaranteed.

This is not true at all. As for freedom of association, assembly, and demonstration -- a very basic human right -- it is being comprehensively blocked in South Korea by evil fascist laws, including the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations. The puppets are even threatening the workers' right to existence while supporting and siding with comprador elements. A foreign publication noted that the freedom given by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's dictatorial power is like the destiny of a rat caught by a cat. Thus, the workers are trying to form labor unions with their own strength and through these unions, they try to accomplish their demands including the three labor rights and the right to existence. How can this be a source of trouble?

The South Korean people are living in the most destitute place in the world. According to reports published even by the puppets themselves, the South Korean workers have been driven hard like cows and horses for a long time under the worst working conditions. However, they are being paid starvation wages, far below minimum living costs.

Expelling students from the campuses, the puppets prohibited them from engaging in labor, defining this as infiltration of impure forces. Does this mean that the puppets do not care even if the students die of starvation? It is the tyranny and brutality of the traitors to the nation to trample down the basic freedom and the right of the people and suppress at the point of bayonets their demand for existence and democracy, branding it as illegality and procommunism.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to maintain its power by branding the absolute majority of the people as impure elements and bringing them under strict control. But it is a foolish act. Those who tried to put down the people's struggle at the point of the bayonet did not go long. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democracy and the struggle for existence now mounting in South Korea are an explosion of the pent-up indignation of the South Korean people who have been trampled underfoot and repressed under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for over 40 years. The power of the popular masses -- the masters of history -- is stronger than guns and bayonets. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop repressing the youths, students, and workers who rose in the just struggle and should step down from power according to their demand.

STUDENT ARRESTS FOR KONGUK STRUGGLE DENOUNCED

SK100105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 6 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November commentary: "Fascist Tyrant Who Surpasses the Yusin Dictatorial Maniac"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated an unprecedented fascist violence of imprisoning as many as 1,265 students in connection with the joint sit-in struggle held at Konguk University. The fascist clique's rude tyranny is part of the deliberate reactionary offensive aimed at threatening the patriotic youths and students who have become the leading forces in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy in South Korea and at obliterating the students' patriotic movement.

The puppets' very vicious brutal violence is arousing great indignation and denunciation among the entire nation and the world's progressive people. There is no reason why the students who participated in the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University should be shackled and imprisoned.

Because they could not tolerate the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea for more than 40 years, trampling underfoot national dignity and independence, they demanded the expulsion of the aggressors. Because they could not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has turned South Korea into a place where fascism prevails more rampantly than during the Yusin rule and which wields swords by branding the demand for basic democracy as a procommunist act, they struggled, while crying for the overthrow of the fascist regime.

The youths and students who waged the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, reflecting the aspirations and wishes of the entire nation for independence, democracy, and reunification, should not be targets of suppression with guns and bayonets. Rather, they should be praised as patriots. They brutally suppressed and murdered the patriotic youths and students and punished them en masses after branding them procommunist elements. This is an unforgivable traitorous act that can be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which knows neither the country and the nation nor politics but which only knows how to hunt people.

Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist hooligan, is repeating, in South Korea, the Kwangju massacre which they conducted 6 years ago. The puppets are mobilizing all policemen and puppet armed forces to suppress the people, while placing South Korea in the actual status of an emergency decree. They conducted operations to quell the bare-fisted students, resembling street fighting and imprisoned a thousand and several hundred students.

The puppets' current brutality is identical to the bloody Kwangju situation. The former South Korean dictator who made anticommunism and fascism his undertakings could not commit such a brutality as being committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's violence this time clearly shows that it is a group of the most vicious murderers in the late 20th century, the fascist hangmen, and national butchers who far surpass the notorious Yusin dictator.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to avert a crisis facing its crumbling fascist regime by any means, and to maintain power by mobilizing all physical forces in the same style adopted when they took power after turning all Kwangju into a bloodbath. Out of this plot, after discarding the deceptive veil of the peaceful transfer of power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is openly spreading coup rumors and is pledging to uproot the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy, while wielding bayonets. However, guns and bayonets cannot block the righteous advance of the South Korean popular masses who aspire to a new system and livelihood devoid of aggressors and fascist maniacs.

From the lesson of blood, the South Korean youths, students, and people -- knowing that the desire for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be realized and that bloodshed cannot be avoided, with Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist villain, intact -- are rising up at the risk of their lives. While denouncing the fascist clique's brutal suppression and murder of participants in the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University, the South Korean youths and students are boldly fighting, despite suppression.

This is the expression of the strong will of the South Korean people that they will in no way unfurl the banner of struggle before they overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime. The South Korean people, after rising up like one, will drive Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist homicidal devil and puppet traitor, into the place of the judgment of history without fail.

VNS DEMANDS TRUTH ABOUT STUDENT 'MASSACRE'

SK110700 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently, the people on campuses and society have not been able to suppress their surging indignation in noting that more than 11 students were mercilessly victimized during the sit-in at Konguk University last month. During the interpellations at the Education and Information Committee of the National Assembly on 5 November, NKDP Assemblyman Yi Chae-ok pointed out that the campuses admit as fait accompli the fact that 11 students died while the Government suppressed the students' struggle. In this connection, the DJP assemblymen, standing up en masse, behaved rudely by beating desks and yelling about an apology by Assemblyman Yi, cancellation of his remarks, and so forth. Thus, the meeting was adjourned.

The rude acts of the DJP assemblymen that day is like a thief calling "stop thief!" Stressing that the report on the en masse sacrifice of students during the sit-in struggle at Konguk University is a groundless rumor fabricated by some subversive students, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is adhering to various tricks in an attempt to conceal the truth. However, no matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique may run amok it can never conceal its murderous act, just like one cannot conceal a gimlet in its bag. Even foreign news reports noted that the students of the Ehwa Women's University disseminated leaflets noting that they confirmed that 10 students died at Konguk University on 31 October and that they had struggled, demanding that the ruling authorities reveal their murderous act.

People consider that the struggle of more than 10,000 students from 19 universities throughout the South Korea staged the same day was an expression of their resistance to, and indignation over, the massacre. Handbills denouncing the massacre and murderous acts of the authorities were also disseminated on campuses and residential areas. This is no accident. No one can deny the fact that a number of students were victimized during the course of fanatic oppression, reminiscent of street fighting in which more than 8,000 police and even helicopters were mobilized.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a group of murderers who preposterously claimed that they only killed 130 people after having killed several thousand innocent citizens in Kwangju. It is a group of human butchers who pretend that they are innocent after killing a number of people in secret camps, military units, and underground torture chambers. It is quite natural for such shameless murderers to conceal the recent murderous act as a groundless rumor. That the Chon Tu-hwan clique killed students who staged a sit-in struggle at Konguk University is a stark fact. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has repressed the students demanding the revelation of the truth about the victimized fellow students, like a thief calling "stop thief!" and even branded the remarks made at the assembly session by the opposition assemblyman, who has parliamentary immunity, as a procommunist act. This is indeed an intolerable crime. Such an act by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is designed to comprehensively eliminate the student movement and the opposition democratic forces, concealing its crime at any cost, and to achieve security in power.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly realize that it can never conceal its true colors as murderers and fascist tyrants with such a cunning trick, and that it can never block the spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle which is expanding in this land. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should make public the truth concerning the massacre of students during their sit-in struggle at Konguk University and should unconditionally and immediately release the detained students and patriotic masses from all walks of life.

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WAYS TO PREVENT DPRK DAM PROJECT DISCUSSED

SK110711 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean government is working out various measures, including diplomatic, national security and economic steps, to prevent North Korea from going ahead with its plans to construct a huge dam near the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea. Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui said Tuesday that the decision to prepare the measures came at a high-level meeting attended by cabinet ministers and chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan Monday and Tuesday at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

"In connection with North Korea's construction of the Kumgangsan dam, there were discussions to prepare countermeasures on both the international and domestic levels, such as bringing the matter to concerned U.N. agencies, to prevent North Korea from carrying out the dam project," Yi said.

The meeting came after the South Korean defense and construction ministers last week called on North Korea to cease construction on grounds that the dam poses a great threat to South Korea's national security and ecology. The participants in the meeting agreed that it is essential for South Korea to formulate measures to protect the Olympic facilities clustered along the Han River from possible flooding in June and July, said Yi, speaking in the capacity of chief government spokesman. They also discussed in depth how to effectively cope with North Korea's handling of the huge dam being built on the northern tributary of the Han River in the rainy season, Yi said.

The dam, which is now under construction, will be more than 200 meters high and will hold more than 20 billion tons of water, he estimated. Once the flow of the river is blocked by the dam's construction, Yi continued, an estimated 1.8 billion tons of water can be stored a year. If the blocking continues until May 1988, prior to the staging of the Seoul Olympics, there is a great likelihood that it will threaten South Korea, he added.

"Thus, North Korea is expected to stage provocations against South Korea with the use of dam water before the 1988 Olympic Games," he said. Yi did not specify, however, what measures the South Korean government will take to counter the dam construction project.

DISBANDMENT DEADLINE OF DISSIDENT GROUP EXTENDED

SK110125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police have decided to extend the deadline for voluntary disbandment of the dissident group, "Mintongnyon," by three days.

Police sources said yesterday that the decision was made as the Mintongnyon, or Joint Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, showed no signs of disbanding on its own, the sources said.

They said police will issue another warning to the Mintongnyon today, so that it can fold by Thursday.

The Mintongnyon, comprising 24 dissident and civil rights groups, was originally told to disband by midnight yesterday. The directive was issued Saturday to the Mintongnyon headquarters and its four regional chapters.

But, the dissident group has said it would ignore the police order, alleging that the police measure is unlawful. The group's chairman, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, is now in jail on a sedition charge.

In a statement, Mintongnyon declared that it will resist "any government oppression to the last minute."

Alleging that the government is being ridiculed by the people for ordering the closure of public democratic organizations like Mintongnyon, the statement demanded that the government drop its schemes to remain in power and make an apology to the people.

In an ensuing press conference, Kye Hun-che, acting Mintongnyon chairman, said that his organization has worked out detailed plans to resist any attempt to disband Mintongnyon. He said, however, that he could not disclose the plan in detail.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Farmers Movement, one of the Mintongnyon member organizations, also issued a statement denouncing the police plan to disband Mintongnyon.

Police said that the violations allegedly committed by Mintongnyon since March 1985 total 382. They comprise 304 instances of issuing unauthorized publications, 59 illegal meetings and 19 rallies and demonstrations.

It explained the order to disband Mintongnyon was given based on Article 6 of the Law on the Conduct of Duty by Police Officers.

The article stipulates that police can deter activities that will be harmful to human lives or feared to inflict great property damages.

NKDP BOYCOTTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK110114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The recent series of strong-armed government actions against dissident organizations has provoked tough reactions from the main opposition New Korean Democratic Party, including a threat to boycott the current regular National Assembly session.

All 11 standing committee sessions scheduled for yesterday did not open as NDP members refused to attend them as a gesture to denounce the government's forced dissolution of the "Mintongnyon" and the arrest of prominent dissidents.

The ruling and main opposition parties exchanged harshly worded statements yesterday, hurling criticism against each other for bringing the political situation to a catastrophe.

Leaders of the NDP said that the time has come for them to make "a grave decision" as it was apparent that the government was now attempting to "strangle" the opposition and dissident movements.

Police are expected to use force in the closure of the Mintongnyon office if the dissident group refuses to comply with the police order by the new deadline.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday said that the dissolution of Mintongnyon, a federation of 24 dissident organizations, was a step "to deter attempts to destroy the free democratic system by means of violence."

DJP sources said that the pertinent administration authorities would disclose the dangerous nature of the Mintongnyon soon.

Sim said that the government is now trying to cut off linkage between institutional politics and the alliance of leftist forces and violent elements in the universities.

"The NDP's vindication of the Mintongnyon, which is an illegal organization, and forces seeking to overthrow the free democratic system reveals the falsity of the party's pronouncements of being a conservative party upholding democracy," Sim said.

"It will be wise for the NDP to give up attempts to use the radical leftist force as the base of support as soon as possible and find an independent course of action," the spokesman said.

On the other hand, the NDP claimed yesterday that the series of arrests and dissolution orders "oppressing the democratic forces" proves that his country is virtually in a state of martial law."

A meeting of senior officers of the party decided to boycott the House committee sessions at least one day in protest against the state of police emergency which is the reality of today.

Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the main opposition party, said in a statement that the present "military dictatorial regime is plotting to reintroduce the horrendous suppression of democracy in 1980" through a series of arrests of dissident figures.

He listed the dissolution moves against 14 workers' organizations and Mintongnyon and the arrests of Han Kwang-ok, spokesman for the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and some staff members of the Catholic Committee of Justice and Peace and the National Council of Churches as instances of such "suppression."

"This systematic oppression perpetrated in the name of law testifies that the dictatorial government is aiming at extending itself through a politics of terror," Hong said.

The statement warned that the party would foil the plot of the present government by employing all available means both in and outside the parliament. It also called for an instant release of all "democratic figures" now under detention.

While showing a resolute stand against the government crackdown on dissidents, the NDP opened an avenue for negotiations with the ruling camp. NDP president Yi Min-u formally proposed a meeting between himself and DJP chairman No Tae-u.

As to the question of returning to the suspended special House committee on constitutional amendment, party lawmakers agreed in a caucus to leave it up to the decision of the Executive Council to be held today.

ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE CAUSES FEAR OF 'EMERGENCY'

OW111027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By Yong Kim]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The South Korean Government is stepping up its anti-communist drives, stirring fears that it could proclaim emergency decrees anytime. The national police headquarters has ordered the Federation of National Movement Associations for Democracy and Unification, the largest and most active dissident body, to disband voluntarily this week.

The order came November 8, just one day after Labor Minister Yi Hon-kui instructed 14 labor unions and five fraternal groups of workers to dissolve themselves and stop collective acts immediately. They were termed as subversive labor organizations, which have allegedly agitated members and meddled in labor disputes to "fuel up social disturbances."

Last week, about 1,300 students from 27 universities were arrested on charges of staging joint antigovernment and anti-American demonstrations at Konguk University here. It marked the largest single arrest in Korea's modern history.

A leading pastor, Pak Hyong-kyu, 64, was detained for five days for having set a rumor afloat that several students were killed by riot police who suppressed the three-day demonstration in an exchange of rocks and tear gas grenades. Over 10 students are being questioned by police on similar charges.

Pastors Kim Tong-wan, 45, secretary of the human rights committee of the National Christian Council of Korea, and Ko Yong-kun, 53, have also been placed under police investigation of their remarks that allegedly favored the demonstrations. The Rev. Kim was additionally charged with advocating what the police branded radical union activists by maintaining that the official authorities might have fabricated probe results in disadvantage of union leaders.

Lawyer Yi Ton-myong, 68, is facing an indictment on suspicion of providing a shelter and financial aid to Chang Ki-pyo, a leader of the dissident federation, when the latter was on a wanted list for allegedly masterminding a violent labor rally in the eastern port city of Incheon last May.

The Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), a de-facto political body, is widely believed to have come a step closer to falling victim to the crackdown, as its spokesman Han Kwang-ok, former lawmaker, was arrested Saturday. He allegedly asserted that the "Konguk incident" was not a pro-communist demonstration, but a rally aimed at restoring a "genuine" democracy, demanding the release of the students with pure "democratic conviction." The CPD, cochaired by two influential dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam helped the newly-born New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) emerge as the second largest opposition party in the February 12, 1985, elections.

There are growing views that even political parties are not exempt in massive anti-communist drives. NKDP officials called the recent mass arrests, mostly on charges of siding with North Koreans, as "stern threats to opposition activists which may lead to emergency decrees in highly political motivation."

"The government and its party are revealing a scheme to amend the constitution in a cabinet-administered system for eternal grip of power by force, oppressing opposition party members and dissidents," said an NKDP lawmaker. He noted that DJP chairman No Tae-u stressed the "inevitability" of the resort to force in case of "serious social disorder" in a recent meeting with Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state, in Seoul.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PREVENTED FROM VISITING OFFICES

SK120048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Members of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization entered a 48-hour sit-in rally at the council office beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday in protest against what they called the "government's oppression of dissident organizations."

The council like the "Mintongnyon" which faces a forced disbandment, is not registered with government authorities and is co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Spokesman Han Kwang-ok of the council was arrested Saturday on charges of violating the National Security Law and "defaming the nation."

Kim's car was blocked by two unmarked police vehicles outside City Hall and was immediately ringed by about 50 uniformed and plainclothes officers, the witnesses said.

Kim Tae-chung was forced to return home after a two-hour long attempt to enter the council office. He was tightly blocked from attending the anti-government protest.

Upon Kim's return, the protesters in the office shouted such slogans as "Down With the Military Dictatorship," "Stop Repressing Democratic Organizations," and "Immediately Release Political Prisoners" through speakers set up near the window.

POLICE SHUT DOWN MINTONGNYON HEADQUARTERS

SK120212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police shut down the headquarters of a dissident organization Wednesday after breaking up a sit-in staged by some 30 radicals early Wednesday morning. The action came after the police had repeatedly ordered the "Mintongnyon" (United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification) to disband on grounds that it is an "illegal and subversive" group linked with the recent wave of anti-government demonstrations.

Armed with a search and confiscation warrant from the court, police forced their way into the Mintongnyon headquarters in downtown Seoul, escorted the protesters to their homes and seized seditious literature, written statements, conference records, a membership list and other documents.

Kye Hun-che, vice chairman of Mintongnyon, and the rest of the protesters complied with the warrant when police confronted them at 6:50 a.m.

It took the police 70 minutes to reach the dissidents, who had locked themselves in the office on the fourth floor. Police had to knock down two doors to reach them. Song Yuo-po, chief of the Mintongnyon secretariat and director of the office, was taken away by police for questioning.

The Mintongnyon was founded in March 1985 with the merger of two major dissident groups -- the National Congress for Democracy and Unification and the Council for the Movement of the Masses and Democracy. It later came to embrace many other dissident organizations based on religious, labor and literary issues.

Mintongnyon's chairman, the Rev. Mun Ik-kwan, who was arrested last May on charges of masterminding a massive anti-government riot in the port city of Inchon and of instigating subversive activities, received three-year term at the first trial. His term was finalized as he did not appeal by Nov. 11 legal deadline.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party bitterly criticized the police action, saying that "the incumbent regime, in an attempt to hold on power, is squarely destroying the freedom of assembly and organization which is guaranteed by the law."

Party Spokesman Hong Sa-tok said the police raid on the dissident organization was "the violence done under the name of law."

POLICE SEIZE 16 FOR ATTEMPT TO FORM LEFTIST PARTY

SK121258 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean police Wednesday apprehended 16 people and put 20 others on a wanted list on charges of having attempted to establish an underground political party, dubbed the "Anti-imperialism League." A police spokesman said that those detained and wanted by police are accused of having prepared to inaugurate the underground party on the basis of the "chuche" (self-reliance) theory of North Korea since May.

The activist group, led by Yi Min-yong, 22, who had been expelled from the Seoul National University, formed the preparatory committee for the projected pro-communist party in October of last year, according to police. Other leading members included Yi Tong-yop, 25, Cho Chong-sik, 22, and Chon Won-ha, all dropped out from Seoul National University.

The four leading figures also set up an organization committee and conducted a series of clandestine gatherings at a rented house in Puchon near the port city of Inchon in early last month to work out the league's platform, police said.

The platform draft was based on the draft of the Russian revolutionary platform and the platform of the North Korean Workers (communist) Party. The projected Anti-imperialism League has a struggle committee as a vanguard unit. Police said they seized 65 printed materials including sedition booklets from them as evidence.

ROK TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR FUEL FABRICATION PLANT

SK120119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- Korea Nuclear Fuel Co. broke ground Tuesday for the nation's first nuclear fuel fabrication plant in a southern provincial city, the Korean Energy and Resources Ministry reported Wednesday. The plant is scheduled for completion by the end of 1988 in Taejon, a city 140 kilometers south of Seoul. When completed, the plant will provide 200 tons of nuclear fuel annually for pressurized light water-type nuclear power stations, beginning in 1989, a ministry official said.

The company plans to invest 58.9 billion won (67.3 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 875 won), on the project, including about 10.6 billion won in foreign capital.

The fuel produced in the plant will meet Korea's total nuclear fuel demand until 1996, when nuclear plants Nos. 11 and 12 will be completed. The plant will substitute some 32 million dollars worth of imported nuclear fuel a year, the official said. To obtain the required technology and related equipment for the plant, the Korean firm signed a technical agreement with Kraftwerk Union of West Germany in August 1985.

HENG SAMRIN HEADS DELEGATION TO LPRP CONGRESS

BK120435 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (SPK) -- A high-ranking delegation of the KPRP led by General Secretary Heng Samrin this morning left Phnom Penh for Vientiane, where it will attend the Fourth LPRP Congress.

The delegation, which also included Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Control Commission, and Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission, was seen off by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, and minister of interior; Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party's Control Commission; Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party committee for Phnom Penh city; and others. Also on hand were Pheli Khounnaleuk and Ngo Dien, ambassadors of Laos and Vietnam to the PRK respectively.

USSR ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK081210 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 November -- The Soviet Embassy gave a reception Friday evening in honor of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (November 7). Present on the Soviet side were Ambassador Y.I. Razdukhov and Paramanov, president of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and head of the society's delegation on a visit to Kampuchea; and on the Kampuchean side were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, and other Kampuchean officials.

The same day, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association's office was inaugurated in Phnom Penh in the presence of Simka and Paramanov.

Chea Soth Attends Reception

BK110915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0505 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK) -- A reception was hosted by the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia to mark the 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. Among those invited to attend were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; and representatives of diplomatic missions in Cambodia.

On the same day, a ceremony was held to inaugurate the office of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association in Phnom Penh in the presence of Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Paramonov, president of the USSR-PRK Friendship Association, who is visiting Cambodia. A talk and a special day of work were also organized to mark the above occasion.

PRACHEACHON MARKS SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK071323 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7 -- Today, the Kampuchean people, together with the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and the progressive mankind the world over, are jubilantly celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, says the bi-weekly, paper "PRACHEACHON" in its latest edition.

PRACHEACHON (people), organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, said that the Great October Socialist Revolution "is great important event in this century which has great impact on the destiny of mankind," and that it "has opened a new chapter for communism. Its resounding victory was inseparable from novel ideal and merits of the great Lenin, which has greatly inspired the world people struggling for peace, independence, democracy and socialism."

"Over the past 69 years," the paper continues, "The Soviet people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Soviet Union have overcome many trials and difficulties, and recorded great and brilliant victories in defending their revolutionary gains, the ideal of communism. They have foiled all schemes and acts of aggression of the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus creating favourable conditions for the emergence of the world socialist system, successfully building a developed socialist society, and making the Soviet Union the mainstay of world peace and security."

The paper hails the important political programme set by the CPSU's 27th Congress, as "of great significance for not only the Soviet people but also the entire socialist community, the international communist and workers movements and the national liberation movements in the struggle for socialism."

It continues: Strictly adhering to its foreign policy of peace, the Soviet Union, has done all it can to defend world peace and security against the arms race aggravated by imperialism, therefore greatly encouraging the world people's struggle movements for independence, democracy and social progress. All the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union have shown its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind, for peace and life on this planet, which conform to the aspiration of the world people.

The meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik between M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan shed more light on the Soviet Union peace policy and good will.

Regarding the friendly relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, the paper says: "The friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union have been constantly developed and strengthened. The Soviet party, state, and people have always given strong support and precious assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defence and to the position and good will of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

"The achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past years and the advance of the Kampuchean revolution are inseparable from the victory of Great October Revolution and from the wholehearted support and assistance of the party, state and people of the Soviet Union. Promoting the noble spirit of the 69th Great October Revolution, the entire party, army and people of Kampuchea are making all efforts to fulfill the first five-year programme for socio-economic rehabilitation and development (1986-1990) as defined by the PRPK's fifth congress.

"The Great October Revolution always is a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people who are now braving all difficulties and obstacles to build and defend their country.

"The Kampuchean people sincerely thank the party, the government, and the people of the Soviet Union for their all-sided assistance to Kampuchea's just cause."

PRACHEACHON concludes: "We are convinced that the fraternal Soviet people under the CPSU's clear-sighted leadership with Comrade Gorbachev at the head, will record new, greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU congress."

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 6 NOV

BK061414 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 6 -- The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Politburo member and assistant secretary general of the DFLP, left here today after a four-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, and other Kampuchean officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation held talks with Yos Son, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, and was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland who voice strong support for the Palestinian people. It was feted on Wednesday evening by Prach Sun.

The delegation also visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng Museum of genocide, the national museum, the Cuu Long orphanage, the shopping centre in Phnom Penh and the mass grave of genocidal victims Cheung Ek in Kandal Province.

VODK ON SIHANOUK'S REJECTION OF TALKS PROPOSAL

BK110338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] On 7 November, at a press conference in Paris, president of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk categorically rejected the Hanoi Vietnamese proposal for talks between the tripartite CGDK and the Vietnamese lackeys to be held in Vienna, Austria.

The samdech said that to resolve the Cambodian issue the Hanoi Vietnamese should talk with the CGDK and that representatives of the regime Vietnam propped up in Phnom Penh could be included in the Vietnamese delegation to these talks. In the past, the tripartite CGDK has categorially and successively rejected any kind of talks with Vietnam's lackeys in Phnom Penh because such talks will resolve nothing; this is only a maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese to try to legitimize their war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia.

LE MONDE NOTES SIHANOUK PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101220 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 86 p 4

["Fr. D." and "J.-C. P." report: "Prince Sihanouk's New Optimism"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk is optimistic again. Displaying an energy he has not had for some months, thinner but in "good health," the leader of the Cambodian resistance even said he is "much more optimistic than in previous years" about the way in which the Cambodian conflict is developing. "I will not resign.... Things are happening... we are at a turning-point," he said repeatedly to a few journalists with whom he met in Paris on Friday 7 November while on a long visit to France during which he will be received by Mr Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac in December.

Why this change of tone? Of course there was the recent UN vote which was very favorable to the resistance. But there are two other reasons for satisfaction. First, the Soviets have agreed for the first time to discuss Cambodia with the Chinese. "My Chinese friends have told me that the Russians have not changed their basic position but it is a sign," he said. In addition -- a "coincidence" which he stressed -- the Vietnamese have contacted him, using Austria as an intermediary, to propose a meeting in Vienna of the three resistance factions ("this time they accept the Khmer Rouge but without Pol Pot," he explained) with the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh authorities.

After consultations with his allies -- the Khmer Rouge and Mr Son Sann -- the prince rejected this offer. "We are prepared to have talks with the Vietnamese, as the state under attack with the attacking state. We do not mind their Phnom Penh lackeys forming a secondary part of their delegation," he added. This is the message which he sent back to Hanoi through the same channel, but without having many illusions about the reply. The Vietnamese will reject this counter proposal, and this pleases the Khmer Rouge who want all-out war, he said in substance.

Nonetheless Prince Sihanouk sees these two initiatives by Moscow and Hanoi as "signs of weakness" connected with the development of the situation in the field. Following the setbacks it suffered in 1985, the resistance has grown stronger. "This is another turning-point," he said. The Vietnamese who "were welcomed as liberators in 1979 because they saved Cambodia from Pol Pot," are now hated because of their policy of "physical Vietnamization."

Mr Sihanouk gave examples. "Whole units" of Cambodian militiamen are trying to join the resistance. "Even the Khmer Rouge are welcomed in the villages and the memory of their crimes is fading...."

In addition, he added, the Sihanouk National Army, his own military movement, commanded by his son Prince Norodom Rannarit, is accepting numerous "deserters" from the other two movements in the coalition -- Mr Son Sann's front and the Khmer Rouge. "They are coming to Sihanouk" he said.

Prince Sihanouk's morale is therefore much improved. "Things are happening," he repeated. He even said: "The Vietnamese are finished. They may stay in Cambodia a few more years, but they have lost the Cambodians' hearts once and for all." In other words they will never be able to establish a government loyal to them in Phnom Penh. This "turning-point" formed the bulk of more than 3 hours of conversation which were originally to have been devoted to the presentation of the third volume of his memoirs.

VODK: KOMPONG CHHNANG AIRFIELD ATTACKED 3 NOV

BK100020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] On 3 November our National Army, in cooperation with people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, launched a 3-pronged commando attack against the Vietnamese enemy's new airfield in Kompong Chhnang Province. The first prong attacked the residence of the Vietnamese airfield commander at the airfield; the second attacked the Vietnamese position at (Kanti Chey) high school; and the third attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese administrative network in Banteay Preal commune, Rolea P'ier District.

In a 30-minute battle, we killed 10 and wounded 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 8 assorted weapons, 5 big warehouses fully stocked with war materiel, 2 commune office buildings, and 6 barracks; seized 4 AK's and some war materiel, and liberated 2 villages -- Phlov Kou and Banteay Preal.

The following morning, 4 November, a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers came from Prek Sampeou village in an attempt to rescue their comrades. However, we ambushed them killing two and wounding three.

VOK NOTES WAR MATERIEL SHIPPED TO SIEM REAP

BK120849 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] According to the KPRLF's 1205th Headquarters, on 14 October the Vietnamese communist authorities sent war materiel from Vietnam to Cambodia in three ships which were guarded by about 400 soldiers. The war materiel, including 12 DCA guns and 150 metric tons of Soviet-made iron stakes, was sent for storage in Phnum Kraom in Siem Reap Province. Until now, the Vietnamese have not yet transported the war materiel from this area for use elsewhere.

FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS TO CONVENE 13 NOVEMBER

BK121212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

Station announcement

[Text] The fourth congress of the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution -- will be officially convened in the capital Vientiane, the heart of the entire Lao nation, on Thursday, 13 November 1986. Our national radio broadcasting station will cover the congress live starting from 0700 [0000 GMT]. Therefore, to enable the Lao compatriots of all ethnic minorities throughout the country to comprehensively, clearly, and promptly follow the activities of the congress, all local broadcasting stations and loudspeaker stations throughout the country are instructed to relay the broadcast of the national radio.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

USSR's Aliyev

BK120950 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- At the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, a delegation of the CPSU led by its Politburo member, Geydar A Aliyev, arrived here today at 12 hrs 15 by special plane to attend the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The CPSU delegation included: O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU CC and first deputy director of the party CC, and Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Lao PDR.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed at Wattay Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politbureau member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Lao PDR and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, other secretaries and members of the party CC and high ranking officials.

Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to Laos, and his embassy's staff members were also on hand.

Pham Van Dong Arrives

BK120939 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the CPV CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived here today on a special plane for the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The delegation included Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and standing secretary of the CPV CC, Dang Thi, member of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation [as received], and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the Airport [were] Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and other secretaries and members of the LPRP CC.

Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR, was also on hand.

PRK'S Heng Samrin Arrives

BK120954 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by its general secretary Heng Samrin, who is also president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived here today on a special plane for the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The delegation included Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the PRPK CC and vice-president of the State Council of the PRK, Yos Son, member of the PRPK CC and deputy-chairman on its Committee for Foreign Relations, and Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and other secretaries and members of the LPRP CC.

Nguon Phansiphon, Kampuchean ambassador to the Lao PDR was also on hand.

Other Delegations Arrive

BK121035 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- Delegations of fraternal socialist countries and of the Communist Parties of other countries have arrived here at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] to attend its fourth congress.

The delegations which arrived in Vientiane yesterday are:

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] led by Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP CC [Central Committee]

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] led by B. Dejid, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP CC.

The delegation of the Polish United Workers Party led by Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo member of its Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate-Politburo member.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Werner Walde, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Committee of Cottbus Country.

The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Jozsef Szakali, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Popular Control.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Frantisek Hanus, member of the party CC and first secretary of the Bohemia Party Committee.

The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea led by Yom Tae-cun, member of the party CC and chairman of the Democratic Front Central Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia led by Asrat Walde, [name as received] member of the party CC and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Ethiopia to the USSR.

The delegation of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Khodadad Vaharmal, member of the party CC and deputy-chief of the Scientific and Cultural Propaganda Department.

The delegation of the Frelimo led by Goncalves Rafael Quiliche, [name as received] extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Mozambique to the USSR.

The delegation of the French Communist Party led by Pierre Frenchere, member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [led] by Antonino Dias Lou Renho, [name as received] Politburo member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by Fumaa Galli, [name as received] member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front led by Ernesto Castillo Martinez, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the USSR and member of the Sandinista Front and the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Abbas Zaki, [name as received] head of the PLO's Committee for External Relations.

These delegations were welcomed at Wattay Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Republic, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC and of the party committee of Vientiane capital, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-head of its Committee for Foreign Relations and first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and other senior officials.

Diplomatic envoys to the Lao PDR were also on hand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES ARMY CONGRESS

Part I

BK091408 Vientiane Domestic Servie in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Part one" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Army's second party congress on 21 October entitled: "Expedite Building the Army in All Respects; Pay Special Attention to Feeding, Education, and Training the Army; and Work To Improve the Army's Cultural and Material Life" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The task of building the armed forces and public security forces is the responsibility of the entire party, the entire people, various branches, and administration at all levels. In the past, there have been many weak points in increasing the Army's manpower, implementing the rear-line policy toward the Army, and guaranteeing the supply of food and other staple goods to meet the Army's requirements in construction, fighting, and other activities.

The party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers will again discuss this issue and will urge all levels and all branches to speed up making plans and adopting positive measures to improve weak points. In the recent past there have been many shortcomings in providing political and military education and training and in improving the material and cultural life of soldiers. There was a failure to attach importance to the implementation of the four relations, in particular the relations between cadres and combatants and between soldiers and people.

All these weak points have restricted the growth and abilities of the Army to fulfill tasks. At present, our youths throughout the country have failed to associate with the Army and failed to use the Army as a school to carry out practices as they expected to do in the past. This is the concern of our Lao nation which is a nation standing at the forefront of the revolution against imperialism and expansionism. Therefore, it is necessary to strive to build all aspects of the Army and to consider improving the Army's quality as the top priority. To improve the quality of the Army, many factors are important, namely the party's leadership, the capabilities of commanders at all levels, the equipping of the Army with new techniques, the maintenance of a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm and a regard for organization, regulations and discipline, and the levels of technologies and tactics of the cadres and combatants.

To successfully increase the Army's quality, we must first attach importance to the promotion and expansion of the Army's fine traditions. We must help all soldiers to clearly understand that they are the sons and nephews of the laboring people of various tribes and that they have the duty to fight for the party's goals and wholeheartedly serve the people of various tribes. The relations between soldiers and people must be effectively implemented while the people must be respected and their lives and property must be protected resolutely.

Cadres must wholeheartedly care for combatants and must pay attention to their material and cultural life. They must seek every possible means to help the combatants have clean and pleasant places to stay and have an opportunity to study and enjoy life. The cadres must also associate closely with soldiers, promote and expand a democratic system, and respect and listen to the views of combatants. Measures must be taken to have cadres and combatants care for each other and maintain close relations with each other as if they were fathers and children or blood brothers. All youths, after being accepted into the ranks of the armed forces, must be made to see that they achieve much more than they would achieve if they had stayed home.

In the immediate future, we will implement a military obligation system under which the age for youths serving in the Army will be broadened. This system will have a great effect, good or bad, upon the youths and people throughout the country. The party wants to see each and every youth, after completing his duties in the Army and returning home, be a well-educated and trained man who profoundly understands the party's objectives and ideals, can act as a key man in implementing the two strategic tasks in his native village, can serve as a seed of revolution in the country, and can contribute to stimulating and persuading the people in his village to follow the party's revolutionary path.

These are very basic issues in building the Army's strength. They are the lessons that we have learned with our blood from the two wars for national liberation. We can never forget these precious lessons. We must effectively apply them to the new circumstances in our country. At present, our party has become the ruling party and our Army is marching forward to become a regular, modern armed force. We must maintain vigilance to do away with the bureaucratic practice of separating the Army from the masses. We must always remember the great lesson which says: The strength of revolution comes from the people; the strength of the Army comes from individual soldiers who maintain awareness, regulations and discipline, as well as a high level of technical and tactical understanding.

Part II

BK120440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Part two" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Army's second party congress in Vientiane on 21 October, entitled: "Hasten To Build and Nurture Young Cadres, Particularly the Ranks of Grass-Roots Cadres" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The comrade general secretary said: The ranks of cadres in the Army are our party's valuable assets. In the past, the Army has built and provided a large number of outstanding cadres for party and state organizations. Almost all these comrades have promoted and developed the Army's true nature and tradition while carrying out their assignments. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the requirements for building the Army at present, we must understand that the majority of army cadres are now old. Cadres aged 30 or younger amount to about only 6 percent and their cultural and technical knowledge is limited. This considerably affects the characteristics of swift changes, strength, and offensiveness of the armed forces.

In the years to come, you must be determined and persistent to enable the ranks of young cadres to advance a step further. Making low-ranking cadres and qualified combatants into officers and promoting young, qualified cadres should be first carried out at the level of division commander, regiment, battalion, demibattalions, and companies. Only by so doing can we change the face of the Army and respond to the Army's characteristics of swift changes, strength, and offensiveness.

Here, I would like to emphasize an essential issue for the entire party, all branches of work, the administration at all levels, and our Army. This deals with a new attitude, new imagination, and ways to judge new cadres. Then we will be able to find good and competent cadres to assume the duty of directing and managing the state and the military.

In selecting and assigning cadres, we must resolutely correct the attitude that aged persons should be the bastion of the country or family, that one should advance in accordance with one's seniority, and that the old should be the master of the new. We should not consider mainly one's old achievements and disregard other people's true maturity, qualifications, and ability to organize tasks. Cadres who dare to think, work, take responsibility, tell the truth in a straightforward manner, conduct criticism and self-criticism tend to make mistakes and to commit shortcomings in human relations and attitude, and thus have problems in carrying out work in detail. However, we must understand that these comrades are good people and valuable cadres. Cadres who lack the above qualities do only what they are told to do by the higher echelons to please their superiors, tend to work only when ordered, love to be praised by colleagues, do not want to listen to criticism, and dare not talk about their weaknesses; these cadres are dangerous to our party and state.

Under the present conditions of a fierce and complex struggle in which the various reactionary forces are striving to step up a multilateral sabotage war to confuse and destroy the inner core of our revolutionary forces, we must regard the training and forging of revolutionary qualifications and a revolutionary nature for cadres as a very important thing. Cadres' qualifications and abilities are closely linked. This can be centrally displayed through their effective fulfillment of duties and their work efficiency.

Cadres who have good qualifications and a good nature are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolution; are determined to defend the party's line, policies, and plans; dare to work, change things, and take responsibility; are determined to surmount and resolve all difficulties to splendidly fulfill tasks; respect and listen to the opinion of the masses at the lower level; adopt a clean way of life; are not greedy; do not accept bribes; do not touch collective interests; do not take possession of public property; do not seek special rights or privileges; and speak straightforwardly and truthfully. We must study these qualifications to select and build cadres in accordance with the party's overall line.

At present, the party requires cadres who have fresh imaginations, are industrious and creative, dare to handle difficulties and take responsibility, and effectively carry out tasks entrusted by the party and state.

The Army General Political Department is an organization which has been assigned by the party Central Committee to carry out party building work, political work, and cadre work. Therefore, it must profoundly grasp and effectively organize the implementation of these tasks.

The ranks of good cadres are not born automatically. They are the fruit of long training, nurturing, and building. They are the fruit of our efforts to build the personnel ranks.

During the past 10 years, the task of nurturing and building cadres has received attention. More than 90 percent of cadres at all levels have attended schools at home and abroad. This is really praiseworthy. Our comrades should bring this asset into play. Without the training and nurturing of cadres, we would not have ranks of cadres who are capable of performing work. After recalling the past, we can see that the high-ranking cadres in the Army and the quickly rising comrades who are capable of meeting the requirements of their work have gone through basic training and education at home and abroad. Therefore, to enable the ranks of cadres to advance gradually and to meet the Army's requirements in the years to come, it is necessary to regard the nourishing and training of cadres and the sources of cadres as an important thing. To effectively secure the sources of cadres means to secure future generations of cadres. These sources of cadres must be standardized and must be basically trained in schools at home and abroad.

It is necessary to perform better the task of managing cadres. Some people said they did not understand why some cadres were good at their previous position and became bad after being promoted to a higher position. We must ask ourselves: Is it because they were not promoted properly or because their training and education are not good enough? At present, we have a large number of cadres in the Army assigned to different levels, branches of work, and combat corps. The management of cadres cannot be based on one's memory. We must have an organization to manage cadres firmly and scientifically, clearly grasping their quality and quantity. The classification and recording of cadres' biographies must be carried out regularly. In particular, it is necessary to improve the various organizations charged with managing cadres. These organizations must be strong enough to serve as staff commands for military affairs and as commanders or political office chiefs in employing and promoting cadres in a clear and strict manner.

Once we have established the ranks of cadres, it is natural that there will be those leaving, those coming in, and succession. The policy of treating the aged and physically weak cadres and the retired cadres living on pensions is another issue which we must resolve urgently and carefully. Any work that can be resolved by the Army must be studied carefully and resolved positively by you, comrades. You must dare to contribute views to anything you think should be included in the overall policy of the party and state. This is to improve the implementation of the policy toward cadres. This also shows the party's wholehearted love and concern for our cadres.

Part III

BK121000 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Part three" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane at the Army's second party congress in Vientiane on 21 October, entitled: "Regard as Important the Building of All-round, Strong Grass-roots Units in the Army"]

[Text] In the past, our Army has effectively carried out the task of turning to the foundations, cantons and villages. Nevertheless, the building of grass-roots units within the Army itself has not yet been regarded as so important. Generally speaking, the grass-roots units in the Army have not yet been effectively consolidated. This is another important factor impeding the fulfillment of tasks by our Army.

The lessons of the past taught us that if we want to build and strengthen the mass foundations in the cantons and villages, all grass-roots units under the proletarian dictatorship must be firmly consolidated. This means that if we want to successfully mobilize the masses, the forces assigned to do this job must first be fully prepared. With regard to this issue, you, comrades, have already reviewed and outlined measures of rectification. I would like you, comrades, to contribute more efforts and resources to resolving this problem.

To effect a profound and genuine change in the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level and the all-round, strong grass-roots units, we must divide work and duties in detail among various levels and branches. Every measure must be aimed at enhancing the consolidated strength of the entire Army, commanders, and the political, logistics, and technical staff organizations ranging from the national Defense Ministry down to the company level in building the all-round, strong grass-roots units. This is not only the task of the foundations nor is it restricted only to party-led grass-roots organizations. On the contrary, commanding committees at all levels and in all organizations under the Ministry of National Defense must clearly define detailed duties in serving and guiding the foundations and must be able to clearly pinpoint their respective positions. At the same time, they must inspect, speed up, and modify the organizing of implementation at the grass-roots units in a prompt manner.

Certain persons noted that the commanding committee at each level and in each organization must separately visit rank-and-file soldiers to see how they live, study, and work. This is a most correct idea. Some members of the commanding committee or organization may heavily rely only on exercising bureaucratic power by issuing general instructions or orders despite the fact that they do not understand the true nature of the grass-roots units at all nor can they grasp their situation. This weak point must be rectified absolutely.

The training and building of grass-roots cadres and the retaining of youthfulness among their ranks at all times has become an urgent primary requirement in building grass-roots foundations. Only by having good cadres will we be able to have good grass-roots foundations. After correct line, plans, and policies have been adopted, these cadres are required to organize their implementation so as to attain victory. An estimated 90 percent of cadres at the rank of second and first lieutenant in our army have been trained at military academies both at home and abroad. Nevertheless, some of them are unable to efficiently carry out leading, commanding, unit managing, military training, and unit building duties. Why is this so? Is it because these military academies fail to provide effective instruction? Of course, this is absolutely not true because many officers graduating from these academies are able to carry out quite successfully duties in the armies of their respective countries. We must consider in detail whether we correctly encourage them to fully utilize the knowledge they have acquired in their study.

All divisions, regiments, and battalions have the duty to assist their cadres to more appropriately apply the knowledge they have acquired in study to their work. The initial method for doing this is to encourage them to engage in training and to draw lessons from such topics as technical and tactical fields and from carrying out grass-roots tasks of feeding the Army and building discipline among the regular armed forces. This practice should be on a short-term basis and within one confined area. Only then can regular training sessions be organized for cadres, lessons be popularized, commendations be given out, and shortcomings be rectified. Special attention must be paid to organizing a good material and cultural life for soldiers, namely acquiring facilities for their daily activities, study, and entertainment.

Our Army has passed through a stage of building for some 10 years under a considerably peaceful and normal condition. However, a number of divisions and units still lack permanent living quarters. They have not yet been able to effectively engage in regular army activities, such as sports and gymnastics, food production, cultural training, literary and artistic movements, and discussions of situations. Combatants in these units seem to live a boring life. This phenomenon stems from many factors. One important factor is that we fail to pay close attention to promoting the material and cultural life of our soldiers.

ARMY UNITS TO STUDY KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEECH

BK081415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] On 30 October 1986, the Army General Political Department issued Instruction No 175/AGPD to all units and various offices and organizations attached to the National Defense Ministry to study and put into practice contents of the speech delivered by our beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the second conference of cadres of the entire Army, which was held in late October.

The instruction notes that during study, emphasis must be put on portions dealing with the commendation of the Central Committee praising the meritorious deeds of our armed forces in the previous years, weak points and remaining problems that must be attentively settled, and the line and tasks for implementation in the next 5 years -- from 1986 to 1990 -- so as to help our cadres, party members, and combatants to endeavor to overcome difficulties to fulfill tasks in the new stage of revolution.

KPL REVIEWS 'CORRECT' FOREIGN POLICY, USSR AID

BK101340 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- Since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1975, Laos has embarked on the path to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The Lao PDR has pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and socialism, and has established diplomatic relations with more than 60 countries and international organizations, and 16 embassies abroad. In adherence to the above-mentioned foreign guidelines, the Lao PDR has set up special relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The special relations among Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea, which shared weal and woe in the same struggle against the aggressions of the colonialists and imperialists for decades, have been consolidated and developed both in depth and scope. Vientiane and other provinces have established friendship ties with Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other Vietnamese and Kampuchean provinces. The friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese have been expanded and strengthened. The Lao PDR regards the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea as a vital factor for its evolution. Over the past ten years Vietnam has given practical assistance to the socialist construction in Laos. Every Lao province has received all-round assistance and cooperation from its Vietnamese twinned province in the spirit of special solidarity. The Lao PDR has also constantly strengthened its relations and all-round cooperation with the USSR. The latter has given the Lao PDR great and fruitful assistance in socio-economic development, which makes up about 50 percent of all international assistance to Laos.

Soviet assistance includes gratuitous aid, loans, and cooperation in various projects. By 1985 the number of projects built with Soviet assistance in Laos had amounted to 50, including bridges and roads, a ground-satellite communications station, mechanic repairing workshops, fuel pipelines, a polytechnical school, a 150-bed hospital, airfield in Xieng Khouang, a 150 KW radio station, etc. For the Second 5-year Plan, the Soviet Union has decided to expand its economic, scientific and technical assistance to Laos, mainly in such key sectors as: agriculture, forestry, natural resources exploitation, communication and transport, personnel training....Other fraternal socialist countries have also offered their effective assistance and cooperation in a number of economic projects, besides, the Lao PDR has also got direct and indirect assistance from the United Nations Organization, the UNDP, FAO, Unicef, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, and other non-governmental organizations.

True to its foreign policy, the Lao PDR has actively joined in the struggle for peace and against war, firmly supports the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for disarmament, international detente, and against the arms race, nuclear arms in particular, and against outer space militarization. In the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations Organization as well as other international bodies, the Lao PDR supports the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the class struggle of workers and working people in developing capitalist countries. The Lao PDR, Vietnam and Kampuchea have actively joined efforts for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The above-mentioned facts have reflected the correct and just foreign policy of the LPRP and the Government of the Lao PDR as conforming to the present circumstances of our era. As a result, we have gained support, sympathy, and material and moral assistance from friendly nations and international organizations, and more and more countries around the world are establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Lao PDR in various spheres.

We are convinced that the cause of socialist construction in the Lao PDR will be crowned with success.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ON KOREA GAMES

BK121135 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- Due to political and security reasons in the host-country, the recent 10th Asian Games in Seoul drew fewer participants than that held in New Delhi in 1982, said a communique of the Lao National Olympic Committee [LNOC] following its extraordinary session here on Oct. 30.

In its communique published today by the daily PASASON, the LNOC expressed concern over the organization of the coming Olympic Games in Seoul. The LNOC has made clear its attitude calling for an appropriate and mutually acceptable solution between the two parts of Korea and encouraging the Republic of Korea to settle the holding of competitions together with the DPRK with a view of responding to the Korean people's aspiration for national reunification.

Referring to the peace tradition of the Olympic Games, the LNOC urged Olympic officials and sportsmen of all countries as well as the 24th Olympic Games preparatory committee to take measures to ensure that the Government of the Republic of Korea heed the importance of the DPRK's proposal.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK101206 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee recently sent a message of greetings to the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA] on the occasion of the opening of its 9th congress.

We, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the Lao working class and people, would like to convey our heartfelt congratulations to the 9th congress of the PLA, and through its delegates, to the Albanian working class and people, the message writes.

It continues: The PLA heroically led the Albanian people in the struggle against Hitlerite and Italian fascism, and is leading them in taking the country to socialism. Under the leadership of the PLA led by Ramiz Alia, the working class and people of Albania have successfully safeguarded and promoted their revolutionary gains and scored multi-farious achievements, hence contributing to the defence of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Lao party, government and people note with satisfaction the successes of the Albanian people in socialist construction, and believe that the Albanian working class and people will score new greater all-round successes.

After thanking the PLA for its assistance and support to the Lao people's struggle for national liberation and socialist construction, the message says: We observe with satisfaction the development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

OFFICIALS ATTEND UNESCO ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW050803 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5 -- "The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will stand firm despite pressure put by imperialism and other international reactionary forces". This was the consensus of a get-together held here yesterday by the Vietnam-UNESCO Committee to mark the 40th UNESCO anniversary and the 10th anniversary of Vietnam's participation in this organization.

Present on this occasion were, among others, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and foreign minister, and cabinet minister Vo Dong Giang, president of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee.

The participants reviewed diversified activities of UNESCO, the biggest inter-governmental cooperation agency of the United Nations, and highlighted Vietnam's contributions over the past decade to the cause pursued by UNESCO. The participants condemned the United States for withdrawing from UNESCO and pressing this international organization to change its course.

Speaking on the occasion, both Vo Dong Giang and Nguyen Co Thach, who was former president of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee, pointed out major orientations to coordinate the UNESCO work with Vietnam's tasks of socialist construction and national defence. The get-together voiced Vietnam's determination to continue fulfilling its obligations as a member country, thus contributing to maintaining and promoting the trend of progressive development of UNESCO in the interests of peace and development of all nations in the world.

VO CHI CONG RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

OW081845 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8 -- A government delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned back here today after attending the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) in Bucharest.

It was welcomed back by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga and Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy I. Kachin.

PALESTINIAN GROUP VISITS; MEETS NGUYEN CO THACH

OW071856 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Politburo member and assistant secretary general of the DFLP, left Hanoi today, concluding its visit to Vietnam.

While here the guests were received by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister, who welcomed their visit to Vietnam.

He noted with joy the constant development of the DFLP and its active contributions to the common success of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He reaffirmed the strong support of the Vietnamese party, government and people for the Palestinian people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for their fundamental national rights, including the right to return to their independent Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole genuine representative of the Palestinians.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, in his reply reiterated the solidarity and strong support of the DFLP for the Vietnamese people's just cause, and expressed his wish to see further development in the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Earlier the Palestinian delegation paid a tribute to Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, and visited the house and office of the late president. It had working sessions with a delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. It called on the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and was cordially received by its President Huynh Tan Phat. It also met with representatives of mass organizations, visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and held a press conference in Hanoi.

HANOI COMMENTS ON U.S. WARSHIPS PORT CALL IN PRC

BK071047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Sources from China reported that on 5 November three U.S. warships -- two of them possibly armed with nuclear weapons -- with 900 sailors arrived at Qingdao Island, southeast of Beijing. This is the first time that U.S. warships have made a port call in China.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, during his visit to China early last month, arranged this U.S. naval fleet's visit. According to the VOA, Admiral James A. Lyons, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who led the U.S. naval fleet to China was quoted as saying that the U.S. and Chinese Navies have a common aim of protecting various sea routes to oppose Soviet expansionism in the Pacific region. Meanwhile, Chinese Government spokesman Ma Yuzhen, in an attempt to play down the political-military significance of the U.S. naval fleet's visit, said in a press conference that this is a good-will friendship visit to China by the U.S. naval fleet. A Western source in Beijing, however, flatly reported that these U.S.-China military meetings are not merely part and parcel of the normal bilateral relations between the two countries, but that such meetings are being gradually and consistently increased.

Public opinion noted that China has just signed an agreement with the United States to purchase more than \$500 million worth of advanced U.S. aircraft equipment. This is the biggest agreement to purchase weapons signed between the two countries since the establishment of the Republic of China, [as heard]. The purchase includes U.S. radar, electronics, and air-traffic equipment to modernize about 50 Chinese-built F-8 jet fighters. Public opinion holds that these are neither acts of maintaining normal relations nor acts of goodwill and friendship as claimed by China.

Washington is gradually persuading Beijing to accept its strategy. China, meanwhile, chimed in with the United States, especially in the latter's Asian and Pacific region strategy. Public opinion of countries in the region which had expressed concern over U.S.-China military collusion, showed more concern over the current development. This development has worsened the situation in the region and created more tension, while the prevailing trend is still that of longing for detente and opposing tension and confrontation.

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS THAI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST PRK

BK101133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 86

[9 November QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "The Acts of Those Who Are Swimming Against the Current"]

[Text] Hill 537, originally situated in PRK territory southwest of the Ampil region in Battambang Province, was unjustifiably attacked and seized by Thai ground forces and armor on 15 October with air and artillery support. This was a gross violation of the PRK's territorial sovereignty and an act creating tension in the region.

Following the statement issued by the PRK Government, on 5 November, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sternly condemning this act of aggression by Thailand and demanding that it immediately withdraw its troops from illegally occupied Hill 537 and put an end to its acts violating PRK independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

In spite of this formal request by the PRK, to date Thailand has still refused to pull out its forces from Cambodian territory. Instead, it has uttered allegations distorting facts to mislead public opinion. They have baselessly claimed that Hill 537 is part of Thai territory, therefore, Thailand has sovereignty over it. By resorting to this ugly trick, the Thai authorities must have thought that they could cover up their scheme of realizing their great Thai doctrine and opposing the Cambodian revolution. However, no one can hide an unjust act from the public.

Hill 537 is a mountain area that has long been recognized by law as belonging to Cambodia. Only in the past few years, since Thailand became a sanctuary for Cambodian reactionaries and since the Thai Army directly coordinated its combat activities to protect them, did the hill become one of the targets of Thailand's territorial expansion. While public opinion has not yet forgotten Thailand's act of aggression against three villages of Laos, now it has sent troops to seize Cambodian territory.

Reports from different sources have also shown that, along with their acts of expansion and aggression by military forces, the Thai authorities are forcing Cambodian refugees in Thailand who are natives of Cambodia's southwestern border provinces to take Thai citizenship. Public opinion has remarked that this is a preparatory step taken by Thailand to formalize its claims of sovereignty over some areas of the PRK's territory which it has illegally occupied.

The act of aggression against Hill 537 was also part and parcel of Thailand's plan to protect Cambodian reactionaries. The Thai authorities have made no secret of their intention of coordinating their military, political, and diplomatic activities with these reactionaries under a common plan designed to oppose the PRK.

Along with the occupation of Hill 537 there have been systematic violations of the PRK's sovereignty. During 24 days of October Thailand sent L-19, A-37, and F-5 aircraft to violate Cambodian airspace on 22 occasions, intruding 2 to 8 km into Cambodia to reconnoiter several areas, mostly in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces. On the sea, Thai vessels illegally operated on more than 500 occasions near Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. Along the border, large-caliber cannon and mortars positioned on Thai soil conducted 112 bombardments against Cambodian territory, and so forth.

By seizing Hill 537, the Thai authorities have grossly trampled upon the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of a neighboring country. At a time when the trend for dialogue is developing in the region and in the rest of the world, this act by Thailand is like that of a man swimming against the current.

We fully support the 27 October statement by the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman and Comrade Hun Sen's 5 November letter to the UN secretary general. We sternly condemn the Thai authorities' act of aggression and welcome the constructive stand of the PRK, which is ready to settle all disputes through negotiations. Thailand should respond to the legitimate demands and the good-will stand and attitude of the PRK.

COMPARISON OF LEADERS' GREETINGS TO USSR

Hanoi domestic service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 6 November carries a 6-minute text of the SRV leaders' greetings to the USSR on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This version has been compared with the VNA version published in the Vietnam section of the 7 November DAILY REPORT on pages K 1 and K 2 revealing the following variations:

The Hanoi domestic version begins... Respected CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution, the glorious festive day of the Soviet people and the laboring people the world over, we would like to convey our warmest greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and through you, comrades, to all the fraternal Soviet people. [New paragraph] In the history of social development, no event can be compared with the October Revolution in terms of its influence on the fate of mankind. The victory of the October Revolution in establishing the first worker-peasant state in the world opened a new era in history, the era of imperialist collapse and socialist and communist victory in the world. Sixty-nine years... picking up with paragraph three, line one on page K 1 of the VNA version, supplying salutation.

Page K 1, paragraph three, last line reads... of human society. [New paragraph] The Vietnamese people rejoice at the new achievements scored by the Soviet people in comprehensively perfecting socialism and in advancing to communism, in accordance with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress resolution. In the present tense international situation caused by the U.S. and other belligerent imperialist forces, implementing the consistent peace-loving policy, the Soviet Union has always shown goodwill and a high sense of responsibility for the peace and security of all nations. The Vietnamese people... replacing paragraph four of the VNA version.

Page K 2, paragraph one, last line reads. . . throughout the world. [New paragraph] The Vietnamese people have always profoundly realized that without the October Revolution and the decisive Soviet victory in the World War II, there would be no August Revolution nor the birth of the new socialist Vietnam. In the cause. . . providing additional paragraph.

Same page, paragraph two, last line reads. . . and effective assistance. We note with . . . deleting the words: "The message continues:"

Same page, paragraph four, last line reads . . . the world over. [New paragraph] On behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, we sincerely thank the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their great valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. May the Soviet people under the glorious CPSU leadership score even greater victories in the achievement of the great objectives of the 27th CPSU Congress to outstandingly fulfill the socioeconomic development program for the years until 2000 and firmly protect international peace and security! May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries be ever consolidated and developed!

Hanoi, 6 November 1986

[Signed] Truong Chinh, general secretary of CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council;

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly . . . replacing last paragraph and providing signature bloc.

NHAN DAN URGES RENOVATION OF ECONOMIC THINKING

BK050633 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 21 October editorial: "Renovate Economic Thinking"]

[Text] In his important speech at the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh said: For our country, renovation is an imperative requirement and an issue of vital importance. This requirement corresponds at the same time with the internal demands of our country's economy and with the changing trends of our times. Only by renovating the ways of thinking and doing things -- renovating our thinking, especially economic thinking, renovating our work behavior, and renovating organization and cadres -- will we be able to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

The renovation of our party's economic thinking was first mentioned in the resolution of the sixth plenum of the (4th) party Central Committee, in the resolution of the sixth plenum of the (5th) party Central Committee. The eighth party Central Committee plenum profoundly analyzed the socioeconomic situation in our country and, on that basis, decided to resolutely eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization -- which had become obsolete -- and switch to socialist economic accounting and business, with planning as the central task. The spirit and substance of this renovation in the eighth plenum resolution convey an impressively profound revolutionary significance, constitute a step of maturity in our party's economic thinking, and effect and important change in its economic leadership -- a change in which the economy is controlled through the firm comprehension and application of various objective economic laws instead of mostly through administrative orders.

The conclusions reached by the party Central Committee Political Bureau recently on a number of issues concerning certain economic viewpoints in the process of preparing for the sixth party congress have effected a highly important change in the dialectical, scientific, and revolutionary character of our party's economic thinking. By achieving unity of thought and action on the basis of these economic viewpoints, a new strength will be created for our entire party and people to advance our country's socioeconomic life through difficulties and to continue developing it in a good direction.

Our hands are tied and our efforts to apply correctly various objective economic laws are being hindered by old prejudices, concepts, and outmoded ideas concerning the transitional period, economic structure, socialist transformation and use of various economic components, and relations between goods and money, planning and marketing, prices, and wages. Perhaps these outmoded ideas and concepts were suitable to the situation a few decades ago. Now, it is obvious that they can no longer satisfy the needs of the new situation. It is also these outmoded ideas and concepts which have given rise to subjectivism, hastiness, and conservatism.

To meet the imperative requirements of the new revolutionary stage, to bring our existing production capabilities into play, and to exploit all the potentials of our country to vigorously develop the production force, we must exercise new economic thinking. The renovation of economic thinking by our party is the application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions in our country -- which is now is the first stage of the transitional period -- in a way that suits the objective laws and economic situation in each state of development.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to boldly admit and change our previous erroneous decisions on the disposition of investment allocation and bravely deal with the complexities arising from the major drive to change and adjust plans for the disposition of the economic structure and investment allocation in the next 5 years.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to apply correctly the party's viewpoints and policies, which consider the task of accelerating socialist transformation with suitable forms and steps as the permanent and unremitting work throughout the period of transition to socialism to ensure that production relations always suit the characteristic and standard of the production force in each process of production.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to change the management mechanism in a direction that conveys a profound revolutionary significance, that is, to resolutely eliminate the system of management that is characterized by bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, and switch to socialist economic accounting and business.

New economic thinking must be exercised on the basis of firmly grasping the law and acting in accordance with the objective laws while overcoming the old and simple concepts and ideas concerning socialism; the prejudices against the production of goods, against the relations between goods and money and the market, and against nonsocialist economic components; and the ideas of subjectivism, alienation from reality and the masses, conservatism, and hastiness in economic leadership.

To renovate economic thinking, first of all, we must change the ways of thinking of all organs of leadership and management. This is a process and a struggle. It is necessary to make the entire party understand the new economic thinking thoroughly so that it can use this as the basis for solving all pressing socioeconomic problems. This sixth party congress is vested with a weighty duty. On the basis of renovating economic thinking it must decide on various important tasks to rearrange the economic structure, change the system of management and vigorously develop the production force along with stepping up socialist transformation to help change life in our country even more profoundly in every aspect.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES RESULTS OF LOCAL CONGRESSES

BK100933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

[10 November NHAN DAN editorial: "The Party's Stability and Strength"]

[Text] Party congresses at various levels -- from the grass roots, wards and districts to provinces and cities -- and of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon have been basically completed with good results. These were extremely important political activities creating favorable conditions for the advance to the sixth party congress.

The party congresses at various levels discussed and contributed opinions to documents of the upper-level party congresses and to the draft political report and draft report on revision of the party statute to be presented to the sixth party congress. In the spirit of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly telling the truth, with a sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause of the party and people, more than 1.8 million party members participated in these discussions and contributed their opinions. Serious but lively, these activities reflected the principle of democratic centralism in the party.

The party congresses at various levels agreed on the assessment of the country's situation, the implementation of the two strategic tasks, and the objective and subjective causes of achievements and shortcomings. They also agreed with the party's new viewpoints which serve as the basis for determining the guidelines, objectives, and steps for the coming years to continue advancing the revolution in our country. No matter at what level they were held, these congresses offered many profound, diversified, and high quality opinions reflecting the party's character. All the congresses of provincial and city party organizations and of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon showed a high identity of views with the Political Bureau's conclusions on a number of issues concerning economic viewpoints and considered Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's important address at the Hanoi city party congress as the guideline for action not only for Hanoi itself but also for the entire country and all the other party organizations.

The party congresses at various levels reviewed the life experience, were lively and represented the people's aspirations. They had a complete identity of views with the renovative spirit of the party Central Committee and the sixth party congress regarding the renovation of the way of thinking, especially economic thinking, renovation of workstyle, renovation of organization, and renovation of cadres. The entire party has shown a high identity of views with Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's statement: For our country, renovation is an even more imperative demand, a matter of vital importance.

Renovation is no easy task that can be achieved overnight. It means struggle and involves a whole process. The party congresses at various levels must embody the beginning of this renovative process in the fields of thinking, workstyle, and cadre organization.

Considering revolution as a cause for the masses, the party has also held broad consultations with the VFF Central Committee, with comrade veteran revolutionaries, with various popular organizations and sociopolitical groups, and with our entire people to solicit their opinions on formulating and perfecting the draft political report to be presented by the party Central Committee to the sixth party congress. The recent ardent and far-reaching contribution of opinions by the entire people reflected the spirit of "The party trusts the people; the people trusts the party" and the lofty sense of responsibility of our people who directly participated in the process of preparing for the party congress. It affirmed that the working people are masters of the country and fully capable of contributing ideas to the very process of determining the policies and tasks of the revolution

The party Central Committee has gathered the highly diversified and valuable opinions contributed by the party congresses at various levels and by the entire people and has used them to supplement and perfect the draft political report.

The party congresses at various levels have elected new party committees in keeping with the spirit of renovating party organization and cadres one step further. The provincial and city party congresses and congresses of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon have elected delegates to the sixth national party congress. On the basis of bringing into full play the results obtained from the criticism and self-criticism drive, truly broadening democracy, and carefully upholding standards, the elections of party committees have, generally speaking, achieved good results in further rejuvenating party committee membership. This rejuvenation has been linked with the demand for heightening the responsibility and effectiveness of party leadership.

At many party committee echelons, the number of new persons account for more than one half of the committee membership. The average age of the new party committee membership, generally speaking, is lower than that of the previous term when party committee members were newly elected. The number of comrades who have received advanced political training according to the intermediate and advanced theoretical study program account for more than 85 percent of the new party committee membership. In many party committees, most of the members are comrades who have received college or higher education and have been tempered and tried in the discharge of duty from the grass roots upward. The number of workers, women, members of ethnic minority groups, and cadres working in districts, wards, and basic units elected to the new party committees have increased. In some party committee echelons, a number of workers directly engaged in production have joined the committee membership. A few comrade members of the former party committees, though relatively old but still healthy, capable, endowed with good qualities, and trusted by cadres, party members, and the people, have been reelected to the new party committees. The newly elected party committees clearly reflect the character of succession [tinhs kees thuwaf], continuity, and the renovative spirit in the party organizations of all levels.

The healthy activities and fine success of the party congresses at various levels embody the solidarity between the party and the people, the party's maturity, the political and ideological unity within the party, and the stability and strength of the entire party which is resolved to lead the revolution in our country in overcoming difficulties and advancing to win new victories. This is also an important guarantee of the success of the sixth national party congress.

'SOURCES' SAY VCP CONGRESS SET FOR 15-19 DEC

BK111432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Provincial congresses of the Vietnamese Communist Party were unanimous in supporting Secretary General Truong Chinh's commitment to reforms, the daily NHAN DAN newspaper said Tuesday. It said the congresses stressed that a "spirit of renewal" should guide both the party's central committee and its sixth national congress, which various sources say will be held December 15-19. This renewal must cover political and economic thinking, working methods and cadres, the daily said, acknowledging that the task would be a time-consuming "struggle." It said the provincial congresses gave consideration to a speech by Mr. Truong last month before the Hanoi City congress as "a line to guide the action of the party throughout the country."

In his speech, the top Vietnamese leader threw his weight behind profound changes, stressing that a quick renewal was "vital" for the future of the country. He also issued a warning to those within the party who opposed reforms.

Observers said the NHAN DAN article confirmed several signs which had indicated that a debate on reform which had been dividing Vietnam's leadership for a year was fading. They said that since Mr. Truong stepped into the debate, the so-called "conservatives" have toned down their criticism in order to preserve party unity as the sixth congress nears.

The willingness for change in the party has also been displayed by a major shake-up of the party's cadres, with more younger blood being brought in following local and provincial congresses, NHAN DAN said. The newspaper gave no specifics about the extent of this renewal, only saying that "more than half of the members have been changed in several executive committees" within the party.

Sources close to the Central Committee say that two-thirds of party officials have been replaced at the district level, and about half in the provinces.

In the past month, incomplete reports in Vietnam's official press have prevented any confirmation of the figures, but several observers said they appear to be high. According to NHAN DAN, it appeared that a majority of provincial secretaries had been ousted from their posts.

Sources close to the party have also said that the average age of cadres now is about 40 in district assemblies and 50 in the provincial assemblies.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK090646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report by (Minh Duc) on first congress of delegates of Construction Military Corps' party organization]

[Excerpts] In mid-September, the party organization of the Construction Military Corps [binh dqoanf] held its first congress of delegates. A total of 148 delegates, elected by 28 basic party organizations and representing the intellect of nearly 3,000 party members of the entire party organization, attended the congress. One has only to take into account the fact that 47.5 percent of the delegates have joined the party for 20 years or more, 54 percent have served in the Army for 25 years, 42 percent were 40 years old or less, and 21.62 percent were scientific and technical cadres, to realize the youthfulness of the corps' party congress.

Imbued with a sense of responsibility toward the party, the congress studied, discussed, and contributed many concrete ideas to the draft political report to be presented by the party Central Committee at the sixth national party congress. Although the hundreds of opinions discussed at the grass roots and the ideas expressed at the corps' party congress still showed legitimate worries, they all demonstrated a high level of identity of views of the collective of party members of the corps' party organization concerning the remarks on and appraisal of the situation as well as the socioeconomic guidelines, tasks, and objectives for the period ahead spelled out by our party in its draft political report.

With an attitude of looking squarely at the truth and correctly assessing the actual situation, the congress devoted much time to discussing and contributing opinions to the political report of the executive committee of the corps' party organization for the past 3 years. [passage omitted]

In party building work, realities in the past 3 years have shown that the corps' party organization has become more mature in both ideological and organizational activities, seriously implementing and maintaining various party principles and procedures. The party organization has concentrated all its efforts on consolidating and building pure and strong grass-roots party bases, paying attention to educating and training the contingent of party members. These two basic tasks have been thoroughly understood and implemented in the process of carrying out the duties of the corps' party organization. Owing to this, over the past 3 years, the number of party bases of the corps' party organization achieving standards of pure and strong units has constantly increased. In 1983, only 21 percent of the grass-roots party organizations were rated pure and strong; in 1985, the figure increased to 33.4 percent. The number of pure and strong party chapters accounted for 27 percent in 1983 but shot up to 48.2 percent in 1985. Each year, an average of more than 99.7 percent of members of the corps' party organization have been judged fully qualified, 53.7 percent of them still in the first stage of their party membership.

The party's leading role has really become the decisive factor in the fulfillment of the corps' political tasks. It can be said that, in the past 3 years, the construction corps' party organization has led its unit in achieving maturity step by step, enabling the corps to really become a strong and efficient economic building unit of the Army. However, several important questions were also raised at the corps' party congress. Why is the quality of products and projects, though improved, still unstable? Why have waste, corruption, and the violations of discipline by a number of cadres and party members not yet been halted? Can productivity and economic efficiency be raised further? What should be done to achieve self-sufficiency in supplies necessary for production, especially in the first period of each year?

All these issues were seriously discussed by the congress, which found satisfactory solutions and adopted concrete and lively measures to put them into practice.

The congress set economic and technical targets for the corps for the next 5 years, from 1986 to 1990. The corps will strive to achieve a gross output value of 2.88 billion dong including 1.95 billion dong worth of construction and installation work. It will produce 510 million dong worth of materials and turn over to other units 214,000 square meters of construction projects. Key products turned out by the corps will include 34,000 metric tons of cement, 180,000 cubic meters of various kinds of rocks, 111 million baked bricks, 8 million glazed tiles, and 330,000 roofing slabs.

To fulfill these targets, the corps' party congress worked out fairly concrete and practical policies and measures of implementation. First of all, it is necessary to renovate the way of thinking, especially economic thinking, and thoroughly understand the party's two strategic tasks, namely to build and defend the socialist fatherland at this juncture. On this basis, the corps must reorganize production and deploy its forces to suit its tasks of economic building and maintaining combat readiness. In the years ahead, to carry out socialist economic accounting and business transactions, the congress of the corps' party organization stressed: It is necessary to enhance construction and installation capabilities, gradually carry out specialization and mechanization, and concentrate investments on a priority basis for large-scale key projects. In construction and installation work, the corps must make an effort to simultaneously achieve all the six basic objectives, namely the area to be handed over, the designed pace of construction, output value, lower production cost, saving supplies and energy, and guarantee good quality.

Concerning the materials production establishments, they must ensure sufficient material supplies for construction and installation, for deliveries to the state as required by the set of norms, for economic exchanges, for developing production, and for meeting the requirements of the people's daily life. Enterprises should stabilize production, expand its scale, and carry out integration to turn out new products such as dye, ceramics, chinaware, and white glazed tiles, while making the fullest use of discarded materials and scrap metals to produce goods for use by the corps as well as society. All establishments of the corps must strictly manage and economize on the reception, distribution, and consumption of supplies, in particular strategic supplies such as cement, iron, steel, and petroleum. Investments must be made for the study and wide dissemination in the corps of scientific and technical advances in production, construction, and installation work.

In 1987, the corps will begin on the one hand to carry out economic accounting to achieve self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on other units and, on the other hand, to produce a significant amount of material wealth for society. To achieve these objectives, right now the communists in the Construction Corps are urgently carrying out the 1986 tasks while expeditiously preparing to resolve a host of problems concerning renovating management, cadre work, and planning.

The congress affirmed; Now more than ever before, raising the leadership capability and militancy of all party bases in the entire party organization is extremely important. Questions regarding ideological and organization work and the motivation of mass organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions also must be seriously dealt with and measures must be adopted to satisfactorily resolve them.

No matter how difficult the situation may be, cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants of the entire corps must be assured of a relatively decent material and spiritual life. It can be said that the recent congress of the Construction Corps' party organization was truly the epitome of the wisdom, talents, and strength of the corps. Difficulties and trials are lurking, but new achievements are also beckoning them in the days ahead.

DUONG MINH CHAU DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK061558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Essay by Nguyen Duc Thien, correspondent of the Tay Ninh Province radio and television station: "A Congress in a District With Agricultural Potential"]

[Excerpts] Duong Minh Chau District occupies 71,800 hectares with 21,000 hectares covered by the water of the Dau Tieng Reservoir. As for the remaining 50,000 hectares, except for 15,000 hectares of natural forests and 1,000 hectares of newly-planted forests, they are all capable of being used for agricultural production, particularly suited for crops such as rice, manioc, sugarcane, and legumes of all sorts.

At the previous district party congress, Duong Minh Chau correctly affirmed its agricultural-forestry-industrial structure. This time the Duong Minh Chau District party congress concentrated on analyzing the reasons for the successes scored by Duong Minh Chau in the past and pointing out those shortcomings which have limited the development of the structure already affirmed. [passage omitted]

This time the congress pointed out: Although having a cooperativization movement, it has been created for appearance's sake. Nearly 90 percent of the district's production collectives are rated average or weak. The main reasons for this are that Duong Minh Chau has yet to implement fully the product contract system in agriculture, has felt self-complacent with its achievements, and has yet to pay attention to consolidating production collectives in order to improve their quality. [passage omitted] This time the Duong Minh Chau District party congress analyzed carefully the following situation: In 1985, the area planted with rice dropped by over 700 hectares as compared with 1983. The area planted with manioc fell by over 1,000 hectares, and the sugarcane fields decreased by 900 hectares. The district was only able to add 900 hectares of sesame and 400 hectares of peanuts in 1985. Although the 1985 rice output increased from 14 to 19 quintals per hectare, manioc output from 76 to 96 quintals per hectare, and subsidiary food crop output in paddy equivalent by 3,000 metric tons, the average per-capita grain output only amounted to 345 kg. Although this figure was 35 kg higher than in 1983, it attained only 87 percent of the target set by the previous district party congress.

With a correct view, the Duong Minh Chau District party congress worked out the orientations for developing its strengths. First of all, it is necessary to develop and maintain the area under cultivation. In 1986, the district's ricefields must reach 11,000 hectares and should increase to 14,000 hectares by 1988. [passage omitted]

Regarding socialist transformation and construction, the resolution of this party congress pointed out: It is necessary to improve the qualities of existing production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

In areas where conditions permit, production collectives must be developed into cooperatives. As for the remaining peasants and their land, they must be formed into production collectives if the quality of their business is to be guaranteed. Each year, 600 cadres must be trained for production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. [passage omitted]

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES INTERIOR MINISTRY CONGRESS

BK100530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The party of the Ministry of Interior held its 16th congress of delegates from 30 October to 3 November. A total of 270 delegates representing the party organizations of various general departments, departments, sections, institutes, schools, and directly subordinate units currently fighting or working at the border or ports of entry attended the congress.

The congress devoted much time to discussing the tasks of safeguarding national security, public order, and safety, and of building the people's public security forces. The congress showed a high level of identity of views with the proposals submitted by the ministry's leadership and the standing committee of the ministry's party committee to the Party Documents Department [ban vawn kienj cuar dqangr] regarding some issues needing to be supplemented or revised in the draft political report of the sixth national party congress.

The congress agreed with the report of the party committee of the Ministry of Interior. In the past 5 years, in a complex international situation and with the country facing many difficulties, the entire party has remained steadfast and firm in its position and ideology. It has shown solidarity and unity of action, helped promote constant progress in safeguarding public order and security, contributed to frustrating each step of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, carried out the two strategic tasks, and created the premises for successfully fulfilling the task of protecting national security and public order and safety in the years ahead.

The congress severely pointed out the weaknesses and deficiencies of the party organization in carrying out its political tasks and in building the party organizationally and ideologically. The delegates seriously practiced self-criticism and criticized the contingent of cadres and party members of the party organization, the party committee echelons -- especially those of the party of the Interior Ministry -- and various leading cadres who bore heavy responsibility for the deficiencies and shortcomings of the people's public security forces in carrying out their political tasks recently.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, stressed: Safeguarding public security and order is an extremely important task. We must build the people's public security forces in such a way to really make them pure and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally on the basis of holding fast to the lines, positions, and policies of the party and its viewpoints concerning the maintenance of public order and security. We must pay attention to gaining a thorough understanding and satisfactorily organizing the implementation of Uncle Ho's six instructions for the people's public security forces.

The congress should do a really good job of electing a new executive committee for the party organization. The new executive committee must be composed of comrades who are really endowed with good qualities and capabilities so that it may lead in the task of making the party organization firm and strong politically and organizationally, promoting solidarity and singlemindedness, thus enabling the party organization to delve deeply into specialized public security work and techniques, to effect drastic changes in the way of thinking, operational methods, and workstyle, and to really achieve high productivity and quality in work, thereby contributing to building the people's public security service into a force truly and absolutely loyal to the party and capable of accomplishing its tasks well. The appointment of delegates to the sixth national party congress is a great honor. Therefore, it must also be done satisfactorily in accordance with the requirements of the election of the executive committee.

The congress of the Ministry of Interior's party organization affirmed its resolve to make the greatest possible efforts to deeply understand and seriously apply and implement the political line and tasks, as well as the task of enhancing party leadership capability and militancy set forth in the resolution of the sixth national party congress. The party of the Ministry of Interior will hold fast to the people's public security service's political tasks, concretely and creatively apply the lessons of experience in party building to suit the characteristics and nature of public security work, enhance the revolutionary quality and capabilities of cadres and party members, raise the fighting strength and leadership effectiveness of various party organizations, and radically renovate the way of thinking and workstyle to make the party organization of the Interior Ministry really pure and strong, thereby enabling it to serve as the leadership nucleus and activist in the task of building organs, schools, and units which are strong in all respects and to make effective contributions to the common efforts of the entire party, people, and public security forces to firmly safeguard national security and satisfactorily maintain public order and safety under any circumstances.

In the inspiring atmosphere of unity and high identity of views, the 16th party congress of the Ministry of Interior elected a new executive committee. It also appointed delegates to the sixth national party congress.

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS NGHE TINH CONGRESS

BK080502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Nghe Tinh Province party organization held its congress from 29 October-4 November 1986 with the participation of 617 delegates representing 178,000 party members from 2,019 basic party units. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended and addressed the congress.

In the past 5 years, grain production has developed rapidly in Nghe Tinh. Originally beset with unending difficulties, Nghe Tinh has striven to successfully prevent a slump in production and become able to meet its own demand for grain and create conditions for new developmental steps. Forestry and sea fishery are making good headway. Industrial and artisan and handicrafts production has increased at an average annual rate of 10.7 percent in terms of output value. Transportation capacity has improved. Export revenue has doubled since 1980. Much progress has been made in the fields of culture, social welfare, security, and national defense.

With an attitude of looking squarely at the truth and speaking out truthfully, the congress seriously reviewed and analyzed the mistakes and shortcomings regarding leadership, guidance, and management committed by party committee echelons and administration bodies from the provincial to grass-roots level. The most glaring of these deficiencies is that conservative and sluggish thoughts still remain fairly dominant, and organizational and cadre-related work has been renovated all too slowly.

Fully understanding the new viewpoints and policies adopted by the central level on socioeconomic issues, the congress of the Nghe Tinh provincial party organization clearly asserted that in the next 5 years, 1986-90, the province will concentrate efforts on developing agriculture to firmly resolve the grain problem, rapidly increasing the sources of export goods, and vigorously promoting the production of consumer goods. Efforts will be made to realize 950,000 metric tons of grain, 2.8 billion dong's worth of industrial and artisan and handicrafts products, and 30 million rubles/dollars [monetary unit as heard] in export revenue.

Regarding agriculture, the province will concentrate investments on carrying out intensive rice cultivation on 80,000-100,000 hectares of fully-irrigated fields so as to achieve an average annual yield of 7 metric tons per hectare, produce a large volume of commercial paddy, and at the same time, further increase rice yield in various parts of the province. Along with guiding efforts to enlarge the summer-fall rice acreage to 60,000-70,000 hectares, the province will strongly promote the production of fall and winter subsidiary food crops, vegetables, and beans in order to increase its food production volume. Appropriate investments will be made in cultivating short-term industrial crops such as peanuts, sugarcane, rush, tobacco, chili, millet, and sesame, together with long-term ones such as coffee, tea, tung oil, coconuts, cinnamon, and so forth; and suitable policies will be introduced to accelerate their production in following years.

Regarding industrial production, the province will channel investments for and guide efforts in developing the production of consumer goods in the five main areas of textiles, tea processing, sugar and alcohol processing, oil processing, and rush processing. At the same time, attention will be given to producing five types of goods -- wooden items, soft drinks, cigarettes, frozen food, and leather products.

Concerning export, along with increasing capital investment, the province will adopt rational policies designed to stimulate the production of export goods in a comprehensive manner, including agricultural, forestry, and maritime products, handicrafts and fine arts items with the participation of the state-run, collectivized, and family-based economic sectors.

Regarding party building, the province will attach importance to educating, training, and fostering party members, improving their knowledge in all respects, overcoming conservative and sluggish thoughts, truly renovating thinking, and promoting a dynamic and efficient workstyle; and proceeding from this basis, it will bring about a change in the style of leadership and guidance on the part of party committee echelons and renovate cadre-related work.

The congress elected an executive committee of the provincial party committee of 51 full members and 16 alternate members and nominated a delegation to the national party congress.

NAKASONE ASSURES SUPPORT FOR AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK110151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday [10 November] assured President Aquino that Japan would continue to support her new national building efforts. Nakasone made the pledge at their meeting yesterday afternoon at the Akasaka Palace in central Tokyo following the state welcome given by Emperor Hirohito. Nakasone stressed that it is the Japanese Government's policy to cooperate more than ever with the economic recovery program of the Philippines. In their discussions Prime Minister Nakasone said Japan will help the Philippines initially with a \$252.5 million loan to help build coal-fired power plants. He said Japan will also consider increasing the more than \$300 million aid pledged to the Philippines last year. The Philippine Government is seeking more yen loans from Japan, increased foreign investments to push its industrialization program, and closer economic cooperation and technical assistance. It is also seeking the restructuring of some \$800 million in loans obtained from Japanese commercial banks.

President Aquino expressed gratitude for Japan's continuing support and expressed the hope that her 4-day visit to Tokyo would further enhance the close relationship between the two nations.

PAPER REPORTS 'UNCERTAIN' MANILA SITUATION

HK120147 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the Armed Forces chief, said yesterday he will continue efforts to resolve dissension in the ranks, and sources said he banned unauthorized troop movements in Metro Manila while President Aquino is in Japan.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile described the country's situation as "stable and calm" despite widespread rumors that officers linked to him were plotting a coup.

In a statement issued by the ministry press officer, Enrile said he met with Ramos and four branch service commanders after President Aquino's early morning departure for Tokyo.

The assurances by the country's two top defense officials, however, did little to quell the wave of rumors of a military coup, and civilian leaders of government were either out of touch or sounded uncertain about the situation.

Malacanang reporters waited the whole day at the Palace press office, unable to enter the guest house to interview officials who were left behind by Aquino. Palace security officers told them all Malacanang troops were on red alert, and they even received telephone calls warning of an "explosion" at the gate in the afternoon.

Presidential Adviser Rene Saguisag said Palace officials had a long meeting on what to do with the nuclear fuel for the Bataan plant, when asked about the unavailability of key Palace men.

Reports about some "left-leaning" Cabinet members having gone into hiding for fear of a military crackdown were fueled by contradictory statements on their whereabouts.

The military faction which plotted a coup attempt last week is expected to consolidate its forces and realign its ranks to stage another coup bid, before the February plebiscite, military sources said yesterday.

Sources told MALAYA that the premature disclosure and the subsequent abortion of the plot merely created a setback in the plotters' timetable of conducting a "surgical operation" on the nine-month-old Aquino government.

The setback in the coup attempt, sources said, wrought havoc on the efforts and clandestine maneuvers by the coup plotters during the past several months which included consolidation, deployment and training of their men who were to take part in the operation.

The postponement of the operation, sources said, may have affected the morale of the plotters, specially those in the lower ranks.

Saguisag said as far as he knows, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. are both on an official mission abroad, and are not in hiding, contrary to a report in an afternoon daily.

An official statement from the labor ministry said Sanchez left for Hong Kong Friday to attend to problems of domestic helpers there, but his top aides gave newsmen conflicting reports. One said he was in his Makati office, another said he was called to an urgent meeting of the National Security Council at the Palace, but a third said he had dinner with Sanchez Saturday. An earlier version said Sanchez had seen a doctor.

Reached by MALAYA at their Marikina home, Mrs. Bing Pimentel laughed off published reports hinting that the local governments minister was "in hiding."

"It is not in the nature of Nene (the minister's nickname) to hide," she said, adding that "if he (Pimentel) was not hiding before, during the time of Marcos when the ousted strongman had the military and everything, why should he hide now that people power is ours." She expects him to return "anytime now" from West Germany.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, whom Saguisag said shares caretaker functions with Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, discounted the possibility of a military coup "in the next few days," but said the national situation is still "very fluid."

"Anything is possible. We do not even know who will be alive tomorrow," Laurel told reporters. He added, though, that he does not see the need to call anew on "people power" as a foil to a military coup attempt, saying he based his optimism on the fact that "we're all trying to avoid it (coup)."

He refused to say whether or not he will join the President if she calls on her followers to take to the streets again to defend the present government. He merely said the question is "hypothetical."

The meeting at Enrile's office at Camp Aguinaldo brought together the chiefs of the Army, Air Force, Navy and national police as well as Ramos and the minister, the statement issued by the defense ministry said.

Mrs Aquino left Monday for her four-day visit after warning "self-appointed messiahs" in the military that she will call out the people if needed to defend her rule.

Ramos, widely credited with heading off a coup by Enrile's supporters, said he will press on with attempts to maintain military unity.

Military sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press that Ramos banned all movements of troops, armor and aircraft in Metropolitan Manila without his prior, personal clearance.

Sources said the confidential order, issued yesterday as part of a nationwide military alert, stated that any troop movements in the capital must be "tightly controlled."

They said the order further advised of "intelligence reports" that "armed groups of civilians" may try to move into Manila and instructed commanders to take "appropriate action" to block them.

The sources said the order did not identify the civilian groups nor their intentions.

"We are continuing to dialog with the people for the purpose of getting to the bottom of this, and at the same time maintaining the unity of the Armed Forces of the Philippines," Ramos said in an interview with state television. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT DEVISES 'MASTER PLAN' AGAINST COUP

HK111507 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A master plan to thwart a possible takeover of the government while President Aquino is on a four-day visit to Japan is ready in the event that military officers reportedly loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile try to grab power, a high government official disclosed yesterday.

The same official said implementors of this anti-coup plan consist of high government officials in Metro Manila, including all Metro mayors. He said these people will coordinate with pro-Cory [Aquino] groups in the military.

The rumored coup attempt, code-named "God Save the Queen," is bound to fail according to him, because "the civilian aspect of the master plan aims to duplicate the power displayed by the people last February."

The official said personnel, vehicles, logistics and everything needed is in place. "I think we could muster at least two million people on short notice to shield the government from power grabbers," he said.

Assessing the military's stand, the official said there is no doubt Gen Fidel Ramos is for the President. He also said Maj Gen Renato de Villa, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, and the entire PC command is [a] "hundred percent for Cory."

He said the Navy and the Marines are also "largely for the President." However, the official said he is skeptical about the leanings of the Air Force.

The official also disclosed they gathered that members of the Philippines Military Academy Class of 1971 were the ones agitating for a coup.

He said 42 of the class's officers are assigned at the Ministry of National Defense.
[passage omitted]

CPP TO SIDE WITH AQUINO AGAINST MILITARY COUP

HK110804 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[By staffmember Paulynn Sicam]

[Excerpt] The New People's Army will ally itself with the so-called "yellow army" or any "antifascist group" against any military coup to "preserve the gains" of the February Revolution.

"Whether they want an alliance or not, we will be there," said [as published] Ka [Comrade] Ben, a ranking member of the NPA general staff told reporters yesterday. "The question is 'Are you for or against a fascist resurgence?'"

He said NPA intelligence reports confirmed the existence of a "yellow army" but that this unit is being trained to protect Malacanang.

Ka Ben, who was with another ranking member of the NPA general staff, Ka Tito, also admitted that there were NPAs in Metro Manila but added that the military's figures on the NPA presence in the city were bloated.

"Whatever political force or army is against a coup is our ally and we will support them," Ka Ben said. "We see it as our responsibility to preserve the gains of the Cory Government, and this is not because we want to create more trouble, or we have anything to gain by it."

He said the NPA and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] have yet to formulate its stand on the Constitution but added the ratification of the draft Charter is not the most important issue today.

"What is pressing is the coup. What should we do about it? We have to be prepared for it," he said. "It is important to mobilize the masses and other democratic forces in and out of the Aquino Government."

But whatever stand the CPP/NPA takes on the Charter, Ka Ben said, "we will always be on the side of democracy."

On the proposed ceasefire, Ka Tito said that the NPA "did not hesitate to support the position of the National Democratic Front (NDF) regarding the 100-day cease-fire (proposal) to show our good faith." [passage omitted]

MNLF To Support Aquino

HK120850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines have vowed to back President Corazon Aquino in the case of a military coup, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Wednesday. The report came a day after Manila newspapers said the "General Staff" of the communist New People's Army (NPA) made a similar pledge. Mrs Aquino began a four-day state visit to Japan Monday.

PNA quoted an official of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which has forged a truce and agreed to discuss a political settlement with Mrs Aquino, as saying that a coup would jeopardize their talks.

The PNA report from Zamboanga City identified the MNLF officer as Ustadz Zain Jali, a coordinator in the peace talks being held on Mindanao Island. He belongs to the main MNLF faction led by Nur Misuari, the front's chairman. "It is only President Aquino who is sincere in finding a solution to the problem in southern Philippines and without her, it will be hard to find any other sincere leader who will help resolve the problem," he told PNA.

Manila newspapers Tuesday quoted an NPA spokesman as saying that they would rally behind Mrs Aquino to "preserve the gains" of the February revolt that toppled Ferdinand Marcos, whether their help was sought or not by other pro-Aquino forces.

PAPER ON NEED TO REVIEW ENRILE FACTION GRIEVANCES

HK101515 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The threat of a coup would persist unless the Aquino Government addresses some of the grievances of a military faction closely identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

'Chronicle' sources said Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos himself admitted the existence of the threat during a four-hour meeting yesterday with about 40 senior military commanders at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] general headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo.

The sources said the threat of an "imminent" coup may have been defused by Ramos but he himself was not sure whether he could rally for long a solid Armed Forces behind the president.

Ramos who held several secret consultations this week with top military commanders, believed that the majority in the military "sympathize" with the grievances of the Enrile faction.

The main grievances, some of which have been articulated by Enrile, include the:

Ouster of some Cabinet members believed to be communist sympathizers or are communists themselves.

Formation of a government body that would evaluate and try communist rebels violating human rights.

Concrete demonstrations of government strength to the communists.

Shorter cease-fire period instead of the 100-day truce offered by the National Democratic Front.

In his meeting yesterday with the military leaders, Ramos was reported to have assured his peers that the government was doing its best to address the grievances of the Enrile supporters.

But the sources said, Ramos himself believed that the government must act immediately because he could not assure that a successful coup would not occur in the future.

In assuring the military officers, Ramos reportedly revealed that the president had met secretly for the second time with Enrile Friday evening to thresh out their widely-publicized differences.

Reports are that Mrs. Aquino was already amenable to the suggestion that Left-leaning Cabinet members be removed.

But the problem is that some replacements being seriously considered had politely rejected the offer to join the Cabinet, the officer said.

The same sources said Ramos named during yesterday's meeting some Cabinet members whom he considered competent like Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion and Health Minister Alfredo Bengzon.

Interviews conducted by the 'Chronicle' during the past two weeks lend credence to a wave [of] discontent among military officers including those considered as the "President's generals," over Government's "soft" approach to the communist problem.

Ramos himself had defended Enrile's views on the matter, describing the latter's assessment as "accurate."

He also had hinted dissatisfaction over the government's slow reaction and "too trusting attitude" toward the rebels. At one point, he tactfully warned that the government has "lost so much time" and urged other government ministries to "do their part without any further delay."

Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, AFP vice chief of staff, also said yesterday that he agreed with Ramos that there were sectors in the military organization which "are getting impatient about lack of decisiveness of government against the insurgents."

He said that the military preferred a 30-day cease-fire because "we are in a hurry that something must come out" of the four-month old peace negotiations between the government and the NDF [National Democratic Front].

But a 'Chronicle' source close to Malacanang said that the government would like to opt for a period from Dec. 10, as NDF had proposed, to Feb. 3, a day after the Constitutional plebiscite.

This shorter cease-fire period has also been proposed by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government panel.

Ramos, also had hinted his objection to a cease-fire, agreeing arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, while the government extends its arm of friendship and corrects the situation that drove people to the hills [sentence as published].

Lt. Col. Red Kapunan, head of an elite anti-urban terrorist battalion and key member of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM), sees the insurgency war as a "zero-sum game," that is, a gain of the rebel camp has an equally corresponding loss to the government.

Explaining this further, Kapunan, who is also a key officer of the defense ministry security group, said that for every NDF condition that the government accepts at the bargaining table, the government loses something but which the rebels gain.

While he sees the insurgency war as a package of military, social, political and economic combination [as published], Kapunan believes that the government could bargain from a strong position if the military pushes rebel guerrillas to the wall.

A just-promoted general expressed reservation about government's direction.

"The constitution is not there, the office of the President has been eroded, the Armed Forces have been chopped into bits, the chain of command has been eroded," he said.

While prescribing that "a jolt," which the disgruntled military sector has been doing was perhaps needed, he said that it was not even a sure way to rectify the condition.

MITRA SAYS CHRISTMAS CEASE-FIRE 'DEFINITE'

OW110919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 11 KYODO -- There will be a definite ceasefire between the communist guerrillas and military troopers during the "entire Christmas season including New Year's Day," says government negotiator Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra. Mitra declared Monday that an actual ceasefire will likely start before the end of this month as a formal agreement is scheduled to be settled within this week.

He said the verbal battle over the government's earlier 30-day ceasefire proposal and the communist-led National Democratic Front's (NDF) 100-day offer, which had dragged on for the last two weeks, has now been settled. "The actual ceasefire period will not be less than 30 days but not more than 100 days," Mitra said.

The "substantial progress" in the peace talks, as what fellow government negotiator Teofisto Guingona, Commission on Audit (COA) chairman, described it, was reached in a 3.5 hour meeting Monday afternoon with NDF spokesmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo.

The actual signing of a ceasefire agreement has "already been set" before the end of the month but the actual "ceasefire will not necessarily be on the same date," Mitra said.

He said that a proposed later date of a few days for an actual ceasefire is intended to allow both sides enough time to communicate the agreement to all armed units even in the remotest mountain village.

Mitra said that another meeting scheduled in the next few days is also aimed at "ironing out a few kinks," mainly on the definitions and terms of the five talking points earlier raised by the NDF as safeguards for the implementation of a ceasefire. Two of the points -- the definitions on what constitutes a hostile act and the disarming of and disbandment of notorious Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) and military units -- were already settled. Mitra said the NDF have agreed that although a total disbandment is "unreasonable," a "purging of erring units" will have to be undertaken. [passage omitted]

Mitra also said that as to the ceasefire monitoring committees to be set up in every province where the communist New People's Army (NPA) is actively operating, the proposed members will be increased from five to seven. The seven will consist of the chairman and two other members coming from the government side and two members from the NDF with the remaining two neutral civilians, preferably from the clergy or the education sector.

SALAS TO BE NAMED TO NDF PEACE TALKS PANEL

OW120809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Rebel negotiator Antonio Zumel said Wednesday detained guerrilla leader Rodolfo Salas will be named as a member of their panel in peace talks with the government of President Corazon Aquino. "We intend in the near future to formally designate him as a member of our panel," he told Manila-based Japanese reporters in an exclusive two-hour interview in a private residence in the capital.

Zumel said Salas has been pushing for peace talks since Aquino issued a call for a ceasefire early this year and was a consultant of the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) since the beginning of the talks in August. The underground coalition represents outlawed rebel groups including the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) in the negotiations aimed at peacefully ending the 17-year-old communist-led insurgency.

He said when the NDF informed government negotiator Ramon Mitra about the planned inclusion of Salas in the panel, Mitra said: "That's your prerogative."

Earlier, a lawyer representing the rebel negotiators told reporters the 39-year-old Salas "may be named" as a member of the NDF panel. Aside from Zumel, another former journalist Saturnino Ocampo represents the NDF in the talks.

RAMOS ORDERS ATTACK AGAINST NPA INCENTRAL LUZON

HK120153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [11 November] ordered a massive offensive against NAP rebels in the Bicol region and Central Luzon. He issued the orders to the Bicol and Central Luzon regional commanders following the NPA attacks on the municipal halls of Daraga in Albay and Calumpit in Bulacan last Sunday. Five people, including two policemen, a 6-year-old girl, and an unidentified rebel, were killed in the NPA attack. In a related statement, the military said that the attacks in Daraga and Calumpit proved that the NPA are not for peace and that the NDF [National Democratic Front] were not representing the Communist Party and the NPA. They noted the statement by captured NPA commander Rodolfo Salas that the NPA has nothing to do with the cease-fire talks.

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